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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

FANCHER CREEK NURSERY.



TEXAS UMBRELLA

FRESNO,
CALIFORNIA.

GEO. C. ROEDING,
PROPRIETOR.

Descriptive **C**atalogue . . .

OF

SMALL FRUITS

FRUIT TREES

GRAPE VINES

Ornamental

TREES,
SHRUBS
and ROSES

FANCHER CREEK NURSERY

GEORGE C. ROEDING

Proprietor

POST OFFICE,

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE

and EXPRESS

. . . . ADDRESS

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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1897.



The
LOGAN
HYBRID BERRY.

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BY A. BLAYC
PHILA.

... PREFACE ...



WE TAKE pleasure in presenting to our friends and patrons the **Seventh Edition of Our Descriptive Catalogue**. This edition has been carefully revised and with the systematic manner in which the catalogue is arranged, combined with a complete index, renders the catalogue very convenient for reference and of great assistance to our patrons in making up their orders.

Our Nursery is located six miles due East of Fresno. Our soil is peculiarly adapted for the growing of nursery stock, being to a great extent made ground, due to the overflow in former years of Fancher Creek, which runs directly through the place. The soil is a rich loam, intermixed with sand, and with our thorough system of cultivation, easily retains the moisture, and therefore requires very little irrigation, so that our trees are well hardened off when the shipping season commences; and are also, due to the looseness of the soil, provided with an abundance of fine fibrous roots. The great care exercised at all times to send out thrifty, well-grown trees, **true to name**, has established a reputation for the **Fancher Creek Nursery**, which it will be our aim to maintain, by strict attention to business, and by carefully looking after our patrons' interests.

We shall endeavor to keep our nursery fully up to the times in both the fruit and ornamental departments, and have in connection with it, experimental grounds for the purpose of testing new varieties and novelties as they are introduced and determining their value. These grounds enable us by actual observation to determine the varieties best suited to this climate and climates similar to ours, and we are ready at all times to give our patrons the benefit of our experience.

Having been established in business twelve years, during which time our nursery has been very much extended, due to the liberal patronage accorded to us, it is with pardonable pride, that we state that we are now growing one of the *largest and best assorted stocks of fruit and ornamental trees on the Pacific Coast*.

Our facilities for handling trees and executing orders promptly during the shipping season have been very much improved; having secured the use of a block of land (comprising four acres in the city of Fresno), where our trees are heeled in during the winter season, we are in a position to pack and fill orders more promptly than heretofore.

The soil in our Packing Yard is well adapted to heeling in trees, keeping them in excellent condition. Purchasers who have no time to visit the Nursery in the winter months are invited to inspect our large assortment of trees in the Packing Grounds and also samples of all varieties of trees we grow, and satisfy themselves as to the quality of our stock before making purchases elsewhere. Visitors are always welcome and a cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our nursery grounds.

In conclusion we wish to say that we are anxious that all the stock we send out shall live and flourish, and that all of our patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. Should there be any dissatisfaction we wish to be promptly informed of the fact and allowed to do justice to them and ourselves. We wish to thank those who have favored us, with their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

1. All orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet of paper, and not mixed up with the body of the letter.

2. It is always advisable to send orders in for nursery stock as early as possible, as those who come first are served first, and we make it a rule to fill orders in rotation as received.

3. In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to replace with other sorts, as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such varieties as we know are adapted to their locality.

4. Our packing and labeling is as perfect as possible, and we charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. All goods are delivered at the railway or express office free of charge.

5. State distinctly how you wish us to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route, otherwise we will use our own discretion in forwarding.

6. After delivering to the carriers we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customers' property.

7. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.

8. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once, or, at the most, within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

9. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a remittance or satisfactory references.

... ARTICLES BY MAIL ...

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles not exceeding four pounds in weight, can be forwarded by mail, such articles to be charged at single rates.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS

Our trees are all budded or grafted from bearing trees, and every care and precaution is exercised to have them true to name, still with all our caution, mistakes are liable to be made, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, and other stock that may prove untrue to label, free of charge; or to refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves, however, that our guarantee of genuineness shall, in no case, make us *liable* for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

Address all letters to

GEORGE C. ROEDING, Proprietor,
FANCHER CREEK NURSERY,
FRESNO, CAL.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING

The climates and soils of this State are so much diversified that it is simply out of the question, in a descriptive catalogue like this, to advise our customers "What to Plant," "How to Plant" etc., and we therefore give only a few brief hints in regard to transplanting.

A want of knowledge on the part of the purchaser of trees as to the requirements of soil, care and after-culture is the frequent cause of the non-success of plants, for which the nurseryman is often unjustly blamed. Every purchaser of trees should put himself in possession of some established work on fruit culture. We take pleasure in recommending the following works, which we know to be invaluable to every fruit grower, the information they contain being the results of years of experience of our most widely known horticulturists:

California Fruits and How to Grow Them, by Prof. E. J. WICKSON, \$3.00.

Grape Culture and Wine-making, by GEO. HUSSMAN, . . . 1.50.

At the price named we will forward either of the above books, postage prepaid.

TREATMENT OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.—The goods when received from the nurseryman should immediately be unpacked, and should be carefully heeled in the ground to prevent the roots from becoming dry by exposure. Should the plants be delayed on the route so long as to become dried, immediately bury them entirely in the ground, root and branch, and leave a few days, when they will regain their natural condition, and may be planted. If goods should become frozen on the route, place the box or bundle in a cellar, without unpacking and let them thaw out gradually.

PLANTING.—The holes for planting trees or shrubs must be of ample size to admit the roots fully without cramping. Before planting the tree, its roots should be carefully examined and all bruised roots carefully smoothed off with a sharp knife.

In planting let one person hold the tree in an upright position; and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice and bringing every root in contact with the soil. Firm the earth thoroughly about the roots by treading before closing the hole entirely, or better still a couple of pails of water may be applied and the balance of the soil filled in. Do not tramp or pour water on the surface of the soil as it tends to make the ground bake and prevents the free access of air and moisture to the roots, which is essential to the after-growth. Guard against planting too deep; but allow for the settling of the soil so the tree will stand about as it came from the ground at the nursery.

PRUNING.—Do not spare the knife but cut all deciduous fruit trees back from 16 inches to 18 inches from the top of the ground. All prominent fruit growers concede the value of low heading; the body of the tree is protected from the scorching rays of the sun during the summer months and the gathering of the fruit is less expensive.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

					Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants:.....					43,560	50,300
" 2 "	"	"	"	"	.....10,890	12,575
" 3 "	"	"	"	"	..... 4,840	5,889
" 4 "	"	"	"	"	..... 2,722	3,143
" 5 "	"	"	"	"	..... 1,742	2,011
" 6 "	"	"	"	"	..... 1,210	1,397
" 7 "	"	"	"	"	..... 888	1,025
" 8 "	"	"	"	"	..... 680	785
" 9 "	"	"	"	"	..... 537	620
" 10 "	"	"	"	"	..... 435	502
" 12 "	"	"	"	"	..... 302	348
" 14 "	"	"	"	"	..... 222	256
" 15 "	"	"	"	"	..... 193	222
" 16 "	"	"	"	"	..... 170	191
" 18 "	"	"	"	"	..... 134	154
" 20 "	"	"	"	"	..... 109	125
" 25 "	"	"	"	"	..... 69	79
" 30 "	"	"	"	"	..... 48	55
" 35 "	"	"	"	"	..... 35	40
" 40 "	"	"	"	"	..... 27	31

Rule, Square Method.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Those only who can show a certificate of recent date, with our signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent nurseries, and take orders in their names, which they fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

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FRUIT DEPARTMENT

. . . APPLES . . .

SUMMER

IN THE San Joaquin Valley this fruit is not a profitable one to plant, on account of the excessive heat in summer, and for this reason planters should not set out any more trees than they require for family use. The trees grow exceedingly well in the upper foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, and those who have small orchards have found them to be very profitable indeed. In those localities we would advise the extensive planting of this fruit.

Benoni—Medium size, pale yellow striped with dark crimson; productive; tree vigorous, spreading, upright grower; tender, sub-acid flavor; August.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A beautiful Russian apple; large; yellow, streaked with red; tree vigorous and very productive; juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor; excellent in this valley on account of its dense foliage; August.

Early Harvest—Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine; good for table and cooking; July.

Early Strawberry—Medium, yellowish-white striped with bright red; tender, with a sprightly brisk flavor; July.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, tender and rich; good for cooking and market; August.

Gravenstein—Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp, with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous; August.

Keswick Codlin—Large, conical; greenish-yellow; flesh, yellowish-white; fine for cooking; August and September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium, well shaped; yellow, with a very distinct red cheek on the sunny side; flesh white; pleasant sub-acid flavor. It has all the beauty of color of the pretty little Lady apple; excellent for the table and for cooking; August.

Red Astrachan—Large, deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish-yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor; very productive; July.

Red June—Medium, oblong, deep red; excellent for table; one of the best early apples; July.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet; good bearer; August.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple; yellow, striped with red and covered with whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable; August.

White Astrachan—A Russian apple; medium, roundish; skin nearly white; tender; good for market; August.

AUTUMN

Alexander—Large, conical; greenish-yellow, streaked with orange and brilliant bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish-white, of medium quality, very productive, September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellowish-green; tree vigorous and very productive; flesh white, tender and mellow; one of the best fall apples; September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium, roundish; greenish-yellow, with streaks of deep red on sunny side; flesh remarkably white, very juicy; October.

- Golden Russet** — Medium; skin rough, yellow, covered with dull russet; flesh whitish-yellow, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; September and October.
- Gloria Mundi** — Very large, greenish-yellow; flesh coarse, tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking and drying; October.
- Haas** — Medium to large; pale greenish-yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very abundant bearer; September and October.
- Holland Pippin** — Differing from Fall Pippin mainly in the time of ripening. Beginning to fall from the tree early in August, from then till November it is one of the very best for kitchen use.
- Hubbardston Nonsuch** — Large, roundish oblong; striped and splashed with stripes of bright red, nearly covering a yellowish ground; juicy and tender, with an agreeable acid flavor; very good to best; October.
- Jonathan** — Medium, conical; light yellow, covered with red stripes; tender and juicy with a sprightly vinous flavor; excellent for table or market; October and November.
- King of Tompkins County** — Very large, globular; yellowish, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; October and November.
- Mother** — Large, red; flesh very tender, rich and aromatic. One of the best dessert apples.
- Rambo** — Medium; yellowish-white, streaked with pale yellow and red; tender, rich and sub-acid; very productive; October.
- Red Beitigheimer** — A valuable German variety, very large, roundish inclining to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh firm white, with brisk sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. This fruit is very showy and is worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Rhode Island Greening** — Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table; October and November.
- Roxbury Russet** — Medium, dull green, covered with brownish russet when ripe; flesh greenish-white, with a rich sub-acid flavor; good to very good; October.
- Skinner's Pippin** (*Skinner's Seedling*) — Large; skin thin, pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender and juicy; September.
- Stump** — Medium-sized conical; yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh juicy, tender, with sprightly sub-acid flavor. Fruit very uniform in size and of fine appearance.
- Twenty Ounce** — Large and showy; a good sprightly fruit, though not very highly flavored; flesh coarse-grained, brisk sub-acid.

WINTER

- Arkansas Black** — Medium to large; round or slightly conical; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching to black; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy; a long keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.
- Baldwin** — Large, rounded; deep bright red; very productive. One of the best and most popular winter apples; December.
- Ben Davis** — Medium to large; yellowish, almost entirely overspread with two shades of red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid; December to March.
- Cooper's Market** — Medium, conical, red; flesh white, tender, with a brisk sub-acid flavor; a late keeper. Tree very productive; December to February.
- Dominie** — Large; greenish-yellow, with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower, very productive; November to April.
- Duke of Devonshire** — An English apple of medium size; yellow, with red cheek; crisp, juicy, sugary; fine aroma, good keeper.

English Russet — Medium; ovate or conical; greenish-yellow russet; crisp, sub-acid; a strong grower and a regular bearer.

Esopus Spitzenberg — Large, oblong; yellowish ground, with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, with a delicious rich flavor.

Grimes' Golden Pippin — Medium; rich golden-yellow, sprinkled with small gray and light dots; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, spicy sub-acid, peculiar aroma; December to March.

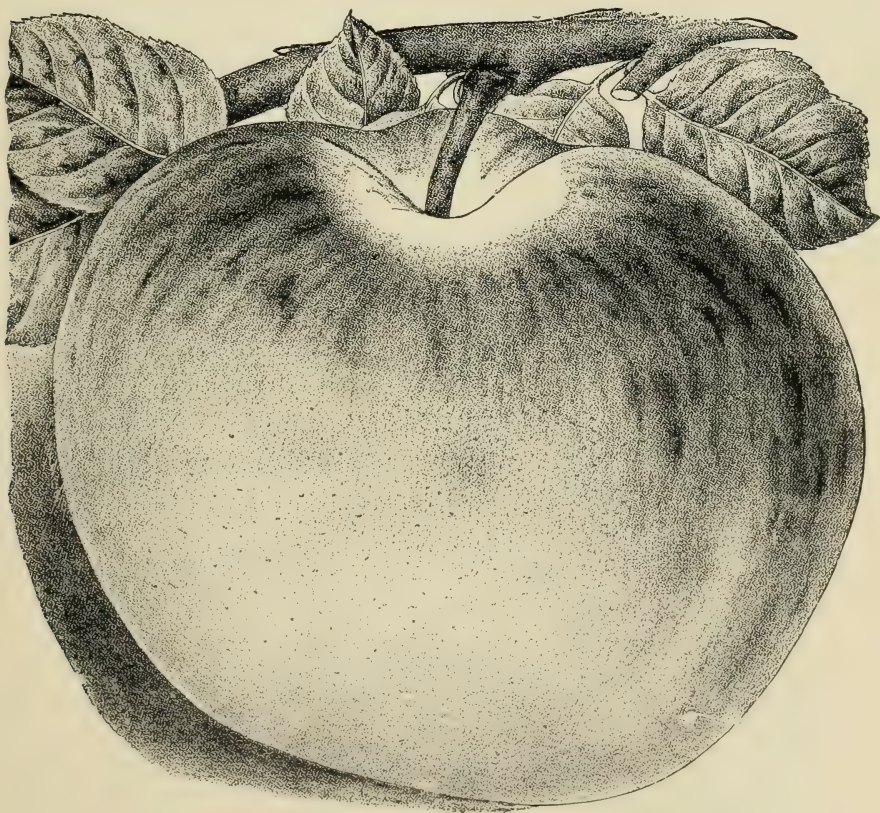
Kentucky Redstreak — Medium, roundish, greenish-yellow shaded with dull purplish-red and sprinkled with large light dots having gray centers; flesh whitish, tender, juicy; December to February.

Lady Apple — A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat; lively lemon-yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Highly esteemed at Christmas as a beautiful ornament to Christmas trees.

Lawver — Large, roundish; bright red, covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous, thrives well in this valley. A fine keeper and very showy; December to February.

Limber Twig — Medium; yellow, shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish not very tender, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor.

Mann — Medium; deep yellow, with sometimes a shade of brownish-red when exposed; juicy and sub-acid; December.



BEN DAVIS

- Marshall's Red or Red Bellflower** — Originated with J. L. Marshall, near Napa. Fruit very large, same shape as Yellow Bellflower, but of same color as Red June; quality very good; flesh firm, fine-grained, slightly more acid than the Yellow Bellflower; tree a very heavy bearer.
- Nickajack** — Large, roundish; yellowish shaded and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, tender and juicy. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy. December to April.
- Northern Spy** — Large, roundish, greenish-yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish-red; flesh white, juicy, brisk sub-acid; valuable for market and cooking; November to January.
- Pewaukee** — Medium to large; bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy; January to May.
- Rawle's Janet** — Medium; roundish, greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp and juicy; one of the very best of keepers; January to April.
- Rome Beauty** — Large, yellow, shaded with bright red, juicy and sub-acid; December to February.
- Smith's Cider** — Medium; yellow, shaded with red; an excellent market sort; November to February.
- Sutton Beauty** — Tree thrifty and very productive; fruit medium and of a waxen yellow color, shaded with fine crimson; November.
- Swaar** — Large and regularly formed; pale lemon-yellow, dotted with brown specks; flesh yellowish, fine-grained, tender with rich aromatic flavor; an excellent apple in this valley; a good market sort; December to March.
- Vandevere** — Medium; waxen yellow, striped with red; tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor; valuable for culinary purposes; November to January.
- Wagener** — Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm and excellent; very productive; December to May.
- Wealthy** — Medium; skin smooth; whitish-yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; December to February.
- White Pippin** — Large; greenish-white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor; December to February.
- White Winter Pearmain** — Medium, oblong; pale yellow, thickly sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, very pleasant sub-acid flavor; succeeds well in all parts of the State, and is very extensively planted. November to February.
- Wine Sap** — Medium; yellow ground, streaked with red; tree thrives well on sandy, light soil; flesh yellow, with a rich, high flavor; excellent for table, and one of the very finest cider fruits; November to February.
- Wolf River** — Large and handsome; greenish yellow, shaded with dark and light red; tree a strong grower and good bearer.
- Yellow Bellflower** — Large, oblong; yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; one of the standard varieties in California; tree a good grower and very productive; succeeds well in this valley; October to January.
- Yellow Newton Pippin** — Large; skin smooth, golden-yellow; flesh firm, crisp, juicy; one of the standard varieties in California; January to March.
- York Imperial** — Medium; white, shaded with crimson; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; November to January.

CRAB APPLES

- Hyslop** — Large; dark crimson with bloom; very showy and popular on account of its size and hardness; November to January.
- Martha** — A new crab; a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer; skin bright glossy yellow, shaded with light red; surpasses all other crabs for culinary purposes; September.
- Red Siberian** — Fruit an inch in diameter; very handsome tree, an erect, free grower.

Transcendent — Fruit very large; tree immensely productive; juicy and crisp; skin yellow, striped with red; the best of its class for cider; September.

Whitney — Large; skin smooth, glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy; ripens latter part of August; foliage dark green, very handsome.

Yellow Siberian — Large; fine golden-yellow color.

NEW APPLES

Bismarck — Introduced from New Zealand and said to be one of the most promising of recent introductions, a tremendous bearer and one of the very best apples for *hot* climates. Fruit is of a beautiful golden-yellow color of the largest size; very highly flavored and as a dessert apple said to have no equal; also suitable for cooking purposes. Ripens early and is a good keeper.

PEARS

THIS most delicious fruit is being cultivated over the entire State, and although it does well in nearly all soils, it succeeds best on a heavy loam. The fruit of the Summer and Autumn varieties should be gathered ten days before ripening, and placed in a dark, cool place, where they will become juicy and melting, and will acquire a delicious aroma and fine flavor.

The demand for this fruit in the Eastern markets is becoming greater every year and the prices obtained for it make it one of the most desirable of fruits to plant.

The red, as well as the white ash soils of this valley, are well adapted to the successful culture of the pear.

SUMMER

Andre Desportes — Fruit, medium; skin, greenish-yellow with patches of fawn and russet in the sun; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, melting. sugary acid.

Bartlett — Large; skin very thin, clear lemon-yellow, with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; the best summer pear in existence; thrives in all parts of California. The most popular of pears and highly esteemed for canning and shipping.

Beurre Giffard — Medium; tapering to the stem; greenish-yellow, shaded red on sunny side; melting and juicy; a fine early pear; July.

Bloodgood — Medium; yellow, sprinkled with dots; rich, sugary, highly aromatic flavor, August.

Clapp's Favorite — Large; pale lemon-yellow, marbled with crimson on sunny side and thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh fine-grained and melting, with a rich vinous flavor; August.

Dearborn's Seedling — Small; skin smooth; clear light yellow; flesh white, juicy, sweet and sprightly in flavor; July.

Doyenne d' Ete — Fruit small, roundish, slightly pyriform; skin smooth, fine yellow, often shaded with bright red and covered with russet dots. One of the earliest.

Lawson or Comet — Large; brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy, but of rather inferior flavor; a firm and good shipper; the most attractive of all pears for market, on account of its beautiful exterior. Ripens in June and its large size and earliness make it one of our most valuable shipping pears.

Le Conte — Large, bell-shaped; skin smooth and of a rich creamy-yellow color; a rapid grower, good bearer, foliage is rich and luxuriant; its flesh is hard-grained and of a rather inferior flavor; it is valuable for its shipping qualities and is excellent for cooking; July.

Madeleine — Medium; pale yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh melting and juicy; the first early pear; June and July.

Seckel — This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting.

Souvenir du Congress — Large to very large; skin smooth, pale yellow, washed with a bright red on the side exposed to the sun; flesh resembles the Bartlett, but the musky flavor is almost entirely absent; ripens a week after the Bartlett and is much inferior to it, not deserving of extensive cultivation.

Tyson — Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

AUTUMN

Beurre Bosc — A large, fine pear with long neck; cinnamon-russet, handsome; half-melting, juicy, slightly perfumed and delicious; tree fine grower and productive; one of the most valuable of our autumn pears; September.

Beurre Clairgeau — Large; yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy and granular; one of the best varieties for transportation; one objectionable feature, drops badly before maturity; September.

Beurre d'Anjou — Large; russet-yellow pear, shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, rich and delicious; valuable for market and table; September.

Beurre Hardy — Large; greenish, covered with light russet and shaded with brownish-red; flesh buttery, with a rich vinous brisk flavor, good; September.

Beurre Superfin — Large; greenish-yellow, russet; rich, sprightly vinous flavor; an abundant bearer.

B. S. Fox — A seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox; large; somewhat the shape of Clairgeau; skin greenish-yellow, smooth, nearly covered with golden russet; flesh buttery, juicy, sub-acid flavor; a valuable addition to the list of our autumnal pears, and highly recommended on account of its excellent shipping qualities; September.

Brockworth Park — Large; pale yellow, with red blush on sunny side; melting and buttery.

Dana's Hovey — Fruit medium, regular in form; skin greenish-yellow, netted and patched with russet, and sprinkled with many brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and a regular and enormous bearer. In the past five years that we have shipped this fruit to the Eastern markets it has never sold for less than \$3.05 and up to \$5.20 per crate. Undoubtedly a valuable shipping pear and worthy of extensive cultivation; October.

Doyenne du Comice — A French pear of recent introduction and of much promise; fruit large; skin greenish-yellow, shaded with crimson in the sun; flesh buttery, rich and slightly aromatic; October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme — Very large; dull greenish-yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery, with a rich, excellent flavor; tree very productive; September.

Flemish Beauty — Large; pale yellow, marbled with light russet; flesh yellowish-white, not fine-grained but very juicy and melting; good bearer and very hardy; September and October.

Howell — Large; waxen yellow, sprinkled with minute russet dots; flesh whitish, juicy, brisk, vinous; very good; September.

Idaho — Originated at Lewiston, Idaho; a grand pear, large, very closely resembling the Duchess in shape and color; delicious, sub-acid and spicy flavor; no cavity where the core is usually found, and without sign of seed; ripens a month later than Bartlett; resembling that variety in wood and foliage. A very rapid grower; foliage very dense.

- Kieffer's Hybrid** — Large; skin rich golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor; tree very vigorous, an early bearer and very prolific.
- Lawrence** — Fruit medium; lemon-yellow, with traces and patches of russet thickly dotted with brown dots; flesh whitish, melting and juicy.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey** — Large; greenish-yellow, brownish-red in the sun, marked with numerous gray dots; flesh juicy, melting; very prolific; September.
- Onondaga** (*Swan's Orange*) — Large; skin somewhat coarse and uneven; fine, rich yellow at maturity, with traces of russet; flesh buttery, very juicy, with a fine, rich, vinous flavor; October.
- Sheldon** — Above medium; greenish-yellow, covered with thin light russet; flesh whitish, very juicy, melting, rich, aromatic. A fine pear.
- Winter Seckel** — Small, regularly formed; skin dull yellowish-brown, with a lively russet-red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the most exquisitely flavored variety known; October.
- Van Mons Leon le Clerc** — Large; skin yellowish mingled with brown and russeted near the stalk; flesh buttery, melting with a sugary flavor; October.
- White Doyenne** — Medium; skin smooth, pale yellow, sprinkled with small dots; fine-grained and very buttery; October.

WINTER

- Beurre Gris d'Hiver** — Large; skin golden-russet and sprinkled with dots; flesh granular, juicy, melting with a peculiar aroma; November.
- Col. Wilder** — Another of Fox's seedlings. Large, yellow, profusely dotted and marbled with russet; flesh melting, juicy, sweet with a peculiar flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.
- Doyenne d'Alencon** — Medium; skin rough yellow, shaded with dull crimson; flesh granular, juicy, sugary and highly perfumed; November.
- Dr. Reeder** — Medium; roundish, skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots; flesh fine, juicy, melting; tree an excellent bearer; October.
- Easter Beurre** — Large; roundish; often rather square in figure; yellowish-green, sprinkled with many russet dots and patches; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sweet, rich flavor; a most desirable winter pear and an excellent shipper; tree a rapid grower and abundant bearer; October to January.
- Forelle or Trout Pear** — A beautiful German pear, deriving its name from its finely speckled appearance; fruit oblong, inclining to pyriform; lemon-yellow, washed with deep rich red on the sunny side, where it is marked with large crimson specks; flesh white, buttery, melting, slightly vinous; October and November.
- Glou Morceau** — Large; skin pale greenish-yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained, buttery, very melting, with a sugary flavor; November.
- Josephine de Malines** — Medium; pale greenish-yellow, netted and patched with russet; flesh pinkish-white, melting, with a delicate aroma; excellent; December.
- Nouveau Poiteau** — Large, pyriform; green with numerous russet dots and sometimes patches of russet; flesh whitish, melting, with a vinous and very refreshing flavor; an excellent pear; November.



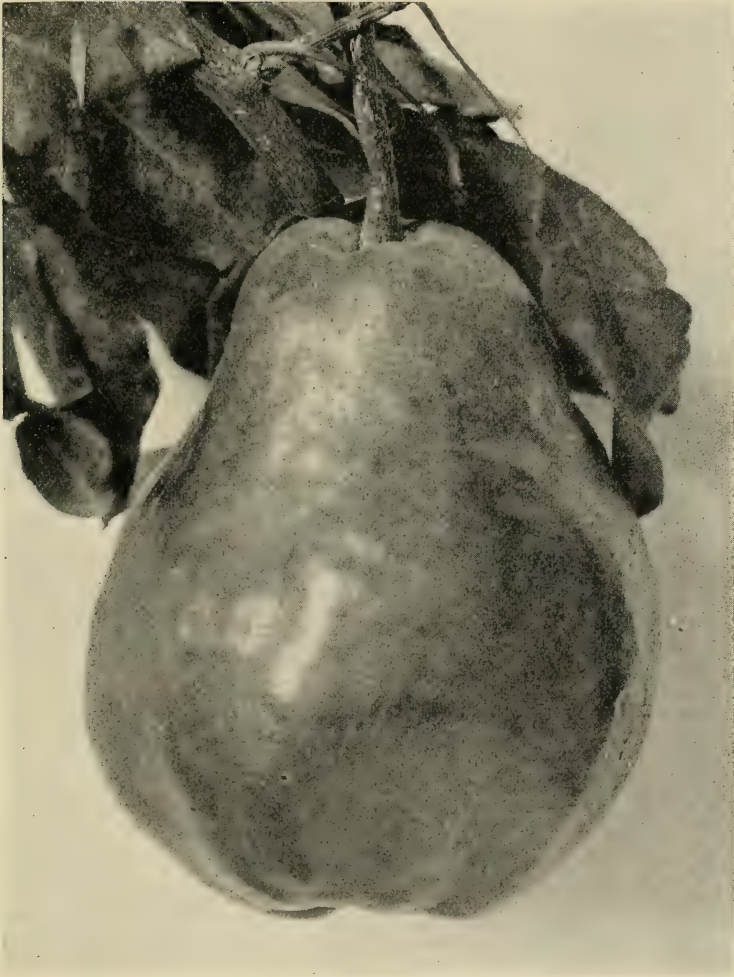
P. BARRY

P. Barry — A most valuable winter pear, originated by the late B. S. Fox of San Jose; Large to very large, ovate pyriform; skin yellow, nearly covered with russet dots and blotches; flesh juicy, fine-grained, flavor sprightly, rich, excellent. The tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer, and in habit is very much like the Winter Nelis. Thrives well in this valley, and being an excellent keeper it is worthy of extensive cultivation. December to March.

Pound Pear — Fruit very large, often weighing three pounds; skin yellowish-green, with a brown cheek; poor for table, but good when cooked or preserved; December to February.

Vicar of Winkfield — Valuable on account of its productiveness; very large and handsome, but of poor quality.

Winter Nelis — Medium; skin yellowish-green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish-white, fine-grained and abounding with juice of a rich, saccharine, aromatic flavor; thrives best in warm localities, and is especially adapted to this valley, producing large crops regularly every year. An excellent shipper and good keeper; December.



WINTER BARTLETT

(Reduced to two-thirds of the natural size)

NEW PEARS

Koonce — A chance seedling found on an old farm in Illinois. Tree is said to be a very vigorous, upright grower, even stronger than Kieffer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow and on one side covered with bright red, rendering it strikingly handsome. A valuable acquisition; its strong vigorous growth, early bearing, immense productiveness, early ripening, beautiful appearance, large size and quality combine to render it the *most valuable early* market pear before the public, and it will be sought after by all lovers of fine fruit. Its vigorous growth, with heavy foliage should enable it to endure the hot climate of this valley, while its late blooming will insure for it abundant crops.

Lincoln Coreless — Said to have originated in Lincoln Co., Tenn. Has never fruited with us and our description of it is taken from that of the introducers: The fruit is very large, maturing late in the season, at which time it is hard and green; but when put away in the winter gradually becomes mellow, highly colored, juicy rich and of a very delicate aromatic flavor. Briefly stated the tree is a strong vigorous grower, the fruit is of the largest size, weighing from 1 to 1½ lbs. Its high color, absence of seeds and core, there being an uninterrupted mass of melting, juicy flesh, found in no other variety, renders it very desirable as a dessert, canning or market fruit. Claimed to be the *largest*, the *latest*, the *handsomest*, the *best keeper*, the *best shipper*, the best quality, of its season, and entirely free from core or seeds.

Winter Bartlett — This fine pear originated in Eugene, Oregon. The original tree stands in a door-yard of that city and with possibly one or two exceptions, has borne a good crop for over 20 years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and 40 feet high. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance, perfectly smooth, covered with brown dots, flesh tender, juicy and melting, flavor similar to Winter Nelis, but season a month later and as good as can be desired. Tree in nursery rows not growing as straight as the Bartlett but fully as vigorous. Mr. D. W. Lewis has fruited it at his place near Sanger, Fresno County, and commends it very highly; its close resemblance to the Bartlett, (our standard shipping pear), fine flavor, good keeping qualities, combined with its lateness places it in the front rank as one of the coming pears for late shipment. Without question a most profitable variety to plant; *in every way a grand pear*.

CHERRIES

THE Cherry is a fine, luxuriant fruit tree, with smooth, light colored bark. The tree thrives best in the coast counties, but will also bear abundantly in this valley, but it must be headed very low, otherwise it will sun-scauld. The fruit finds a ready market in the Eastern states.

HEART AND BIGARREAU.

Belle d'Orleans — Above medium size, roundish heart-shaped; whitish yellow, partially covered with pale red; sweet and excellent; May.

Black Eagle — Large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender and rich; moderate bearer; June.

Black Tartarian — Largest size, irregular and uneven on the surface; flesh purplish, half tender and juicy; the best black cherry; June.

Burr's Seedling — Large, heart-shaped; whitish-yellow, shaded with red; sweet and rich.

Centennial — A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau; larger than its parent, and valuable on account of its shipping qualities; very sweet; June.

Cleveland Bigarreau — Large; clear red and yellow, sweet and rich, tree fine grower, spreading and productive.

Coe's Transparent — Medium; pale amber, covered with red in the sun, flesh tender and melting; ripens earlier than the Black Tartarian.

Early Purple Guigne — Medium; purple; tender, juicy, rich; one of the earliest; May to June.

Elton — Large, pointed, heart-shaped; pale yellow, delicately mottled with bright red; tender, with a rich luscious flavor; June.

Gov. Wood — Very large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; sweet and delicious; June.

Great Bigarreau — (*Monstreuse de Mezel.*) Very large; dark red, almost black; firm and juicy; tree a strong grower, and very productive; late.

Knight's Early Black — Large, irregular; skin dark purple; flesh purple; rich and sweet; June.

- Lewelling** — (*Black Republican*.) Seedling raised by Seth Lewelling of Oregon; large size, black, sweet with purplish flesh; late and a good shipper.
- Napoleon Bigarreau** — (*Royal Anne*.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer.
- Pontiac** — Large; dark purplish red, almost black when ripe; juicy and sweet.
- Rockport Bigarreau** — Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; good bearer; highly esteemed for cooking and shipping.
- Windsor** — Originated at Windsor, Canada, and introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. Fruit large, liver-colored, flesh firm, and of fine quality. Tree very hardy and prolific.
- Yellow Spanish** — Large; pale yellow; one of the best of the light colored cherries; June.

DUKE AND MORELLO.

- Belle Magnifique** — Large; bright red; flesh juicy, tender, acid; excellent for cooking.
- Early Richmond** — Medium; dark red; juicy, sprightly acid flavor; one of the best acid cherries, and unsurpassed for cooking purposes; very productive.
- English Morello** — Large; dark red; juicy and good.
- May Duke** — Large; rich dark red; flesh tender, juicy, and sub-acid; an excellent variety, and one of the earliest of its class.
- Montmorency** — Large; red cherry; very productive; tree very ornamental.
- Olivet** — A new variety, of French origin; large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor; June.
- Reine Hortense** — Very large; beautiful, glossy red; a good bearer; excellent for canning, but too soft for shipment.

PLUMS

THE plum has not in recent years been planted as extensively as it deserves, and the lack of planting has been due no doubt to a great extent to the difficulty of marketing; but now with canneries established in every prominent fruit growing section in the state, and with the demand for this fruit for shipment to eastern markets, there is no reason why it should not be largely planted. "Black knot" and the insect "Curculio" combined have discouraged planting in the eastern states, and as a consequence our fruit finds a ready market there. The Oriental varieties are growing more into favor every year. The trees grow very rapidly, are heavy and regular bearers and thrive remarkably well in this valley. The fruit of the different varieties is large and showy, and as a rule highly flavored and possesses excellent shipping qualities.

- Bavay's Green Gage** — An excellent foreign variety; fruit large; greenish-yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich; August.
- Botan** — Large, resembles Kelsey; skin lemon-yellow, shaded with purplish carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh orange-yellow, very juicy and sub-acid; July.
- Burbank** — Introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered to be the best of over forty Japan plums tested by him. Fruit is large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and most agreeable flavor; tree very vigorous, often commencing to bear when only two years old.
- Botankio** — A seedling of the Kelsey; fruit large, highly flavored.
- Bradshaw** — Large; reddish-purple; juicy and pleasant; adheres partially to the stone; July.

- Chabot** — Medium, skin of a brick-red color; flesh firm, same color as skin, juicy and sweet.
- Cherry Plum** — Small; lively red, light bloom; flesh greenish, soft, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; June.
- Coe's Golden Drop** — Large; light yellow; flesh sweet and delicious; adheres partially to the stone; tree very vigorous; September.
- Coe's Late Red** — Medium, round; dark red; rich, vinous flavor; hangs on the tree a long time; October.
- Columbia** — Largest size, nearly globular; brownish purple, dotted with fawn-colored specks; rich, sugary and excellent; separates freely from the stone; August.
- Clyman** — Originated in Napa Valley; mottled reddish-purple, with beautiful blue bloom; free stone; flesh firm and sweet; two weeks earlier than the Peach Plum, which it very much resembles, only it is not quite as large. Very valuable for shipping. Tree very prolific, and a strong grower; June.
- Damson** — Small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting, rather tart; October.
- Duane's Purple** — Very large; reddish-purple; flesh yellow, sugary; separates from the stone; August.
- Early Golden Drop** — Small, bright yellow, sugary; June.
- General Hand** — Very large, oval; deep yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; August.
- Grand Duke** — A valuable addition to late plums; skin dark, almost blackish purple; flesh greenish yellow, adhering closely to the stone; has a sweet and rich flavor when fully ripe; September.
- Green Gage** — Small; round; flesh pale green, melting and juicy; separates freely from the stone; one of the best flavored plums; July.
- Imperial Gage** — Above medium size; oval, pale green, tinged with yellow; very juicy and rich; fine for canning; August.
- Jefferson** — Large; yellow; reddish cheek when exposed to the sun; one of the best for canning; one of the most desirable and beautiful of all dessert plums, parts freely from the stone; tree a slow grower, but very productive; August.
- Kelsey Japan** — Very large, heart-shaped; color green, changing to rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red when fully ripe and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, very firm and adheres slightly to the stone, which is very small; tree an immense bearer and very ornamental; July to October.
- Koenig Claude** — A very early blue plum; richly colored and of fine flavor; July.
- McLaughlin** — Large greenish-yellow; firm and luscious; very productive; August.
- Peach** — Very large, shaped like a peach; skin brownish-red, flesh pale-yellow, slightly coarse grained, but juicy; separates freely from the stone; very valuable for shipping, always commanding a high price in the Eastern markets; July.
- Quackenboss** — Large, oblong; deep purple, sweet, and sub-acid; adheres slightly to the stone; August.
- Red Egg** — Large, oval; pale red, changing to deep red in the sun; flesh coarse, sub-acid flavor; July.
- Royal Hative** — Medium, roundish; light purple, dotted with brownish yellow; flesh yellow amber, rich, high flavor; parts freely from the stone; July.
- Satsuma** — (*Blood Plum.*) Large, globular, color dark red, bloom thin of a lilac shade; flesh dark red, solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, good flavor, pit very small; July.
- Shrophshire Damson** — Superior to the common Damson; tree better grower and bearer; dark purple; best for preserves; October.

Simon Plum — (*Prunus Simoni*, *Apricot Plum*.) Said to be a native of North-ern China; tree resembles the peach, with the exception that the leaves are of a lighter shade; a very vigorous upright grower; fruit large of a cinnabar color, flattened at both ends; flesh yellow, firm, rich, sweet with a marked pineapple and faint banana flavors; pit very small. One of the best of the foreign plums, its high color, delicious flavor and earliness combine to make it one of the best plums for eastern shipment. Early July.

Smith's Orleans — Large, oval; skin reddish purple, covered with a deep blue bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; good to very good; August.

Victoria — Large, round; yellow, shaded red in the sun; good flavor; very productive; one of the best plums in cultivation; August.

Washington — A fine, large plum; skin dull yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious; separates freely from the stone; August.

Wild Goose — An improved variety of the Chickasaw plum; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and highly flavored; adheres to the stone; June.

Yellow Egg — Very large; skin of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; juicy, but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking; very showy, and when fully ripe a most attractive dessert plum.

NEW PLUMS

Wickson — Originated with Mr Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered by him to be the best of all the Japan Plums. The tree is a strong, vigorous upright grower, even more so than the Simon Plum which it very much resembles in habit, except that the leaves are much broader. It is a cross with Satsuma on Kelsey bloom. Formed like the Kelsey but more symmetrical; in ripening the color changes from a deep cherry red to a rich claret; flesh amber very juicy; pit is small; the flavor is striking and agreeable. Having fine keeping qualities it will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to our list of shipping plums.

Willard — Medium size, color dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. Said to be a strong, vigorous and hardy tree; and one of the earliest market Japan Plums in the eastern states.

Yosebe — A very distinct variety, fruit medium dark red; flesh yellow; one of the earliest.

PRUNES.

Bulgarian — Above medium size, round; dark purple, sweet, with a pleasant acid flavor; tree is a very vigorous grower; very good when cured.

Fellenberg — (*Large German Prune*, *Swiss Prune*, *Italian Prune*.) Medium, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple, flesh greenish yellow; separates freely from the stone; August.

French Prune — (*Petite Prune d' Agen*.) Medium sized, egg-shaped; violet purple; sweet rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other; September.

German Prune — (*Quetsche*.) Long, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; separates from the stone; September.

Golden Prune — A seedling of Italian Prune; originated in Oregon; somewhat larger than its parent of light golden color; very sweet and rich; makes a very fine dried fruit.

Hungarian Prune — (*Pond's Seedling*, *Grosse Prune d' Agen*.) Large, ovate; skin thick, reddish violet, with numerous brown dots; juicy and sweet; tree a strong grower and good bearer; its large size showy appearance, render it a profitable variety for shipment for home and distant markets.

- Robe de Sargent** — Fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple approaching to black and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, adhering slightly to the stone. This variety makes a larger, darker colored dried prune than the Prune d' Agen and is valuable both for drying and preserving.
- Silver Prune** — Seedling of the Coe's Golden Drop; it is claimed that the tree is more vigorous and productive, while the fruit is larger and superior to its parent; excellent for drying; September.
- St. Catherine** — Medium size; pale yellow, with white bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; adheres partially to the stone; September.
- Wangenheim** — A new prune from Germany; medium, oval; skin deep purple covered with blue bloom; flesh firm, greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, rich, separates from the stone; August.
- Tragedy** — Originated in Sacramento County; medium; resembles Duane's Purple, but is more elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet; parts readily from the pit; ripens in June. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Very valuable on account of its earliness and as a shipping fruit.



FRENCH PRUNE

IMPERIAL PRUNE

NEW PRUNES.

- Giant** — Originated by Mr. Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa. From the seed of the Petite Prune d' Agen pollinated with the Hungarian Prune. It is a free-stone, ripens with the Petite Prune, but averages much larger; the flesh is sweet and of fine texture. The fruit is large, of a dark crimson color on a yellow ground; is said to make a much handsomer dried prune, averaging less than thirty-five to the pound. The tree is a strong, handsome grower; and the fruit is produced in the utmost profusion and of uniform size. Mr. Burbank recommends it very highly and considers it one of the best shipping prunes in existence. It is without question a valuable acquisition in this valley, having large leaves twice the size of the French Prune, the fruit is so well protected, there is little or no danger of sun-scald.

Imperial — Our buds of this valuable new prune were received from Mr. Geo. F. Beales of Visalia, who informs us that it was a chance seedling imported from France. The tree is a strong, thrifty, sturdy grower, and in habit very closely resembles the French Prune. The fruit is very large, and of uniform size on the tree, of a violet purple color, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune, and when dried is quite dark, and is in every respect fully equal if not superior to the French Prune in flavor and sweetness and in size it is far ahead of it, the fruit when graded averaging 20 to 35 to the pound. Its large size, firmness and rich and delicious sweetness, render it also one of the most valuable of dessert plums, and when better known it will undoubtedly be as extensively planted for market purposes as for drying. In Visalia where its superior qualities over the French Prune have been fully established, it is entirely superseding that variety. Having seen this fruit both in the green and dried state we do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the finest prunes in existence, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

APRICOTS

CALIFORNIA seems to be the only state in the union adapted to the successful growing of this delicious fruit; it ships well and commands a good price in the eastern market. For drying and canning there is no fruit superior to it.

Black Apricot — Small, light purple color; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.

Blenheim — (*Shipley*.) An excellent variety and in great demand in the vicinity of Selma. The trees are early, and regular bearers and have an abundance of foliage thoroughly protecting the fruit. Fruit above medium, oval; orange color, with a deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh; June.

Catherine — Russian origin. Medium; yellow, mild, sub-acid, juicy, good. Early. A valuable variety in localities subject to very cold snaps.

Hemskirke — Large, roundish; flesh bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich, luscious plum like flavor; fruit as large as the Moorpark but superior to that variety, ripening more evenly.

Hinds — Introduced by I. H. Thomas, Visalia; large, shapely, and ripening evenly; commended for its delicious, rich, juicy sweetness.

Large Early — Medium to large; pale orange in the shade, bright orange in the sun; flesh orange colored; separates readily from the stone; good for drying.

Large Early Montgamet — A large apricot of French origin; resembles the French apricot in shape and appearance. The tree is a striking grower and it is easily distinguished from all other varieties by its long slender branches which have a weeping tendency; the fruit is large, compressed, and of a deep golden yellow color on the tree unlike any other apricot; flesh orange yellow, very firm, with a perfumed vinous flavor. Very uniform in size and averaging large even where the trees are overloaded with fruit. Mr. Amos Harris, of Fowler, Fresno Co., has a number of trees of this variety in his orchard, and recommends it very highly as an abundant and regular bearer and fine for drying. Its earliness, ripening three weeks before the Moorpark, with its large size makes it one of the most desirable varieties to plant and it is worthy of extensive cultivation; June.

Moorpark — Very large; yellowish green, brownish red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone; fine for canning and drying; it ripens rather unevenly, and bears irregularly.

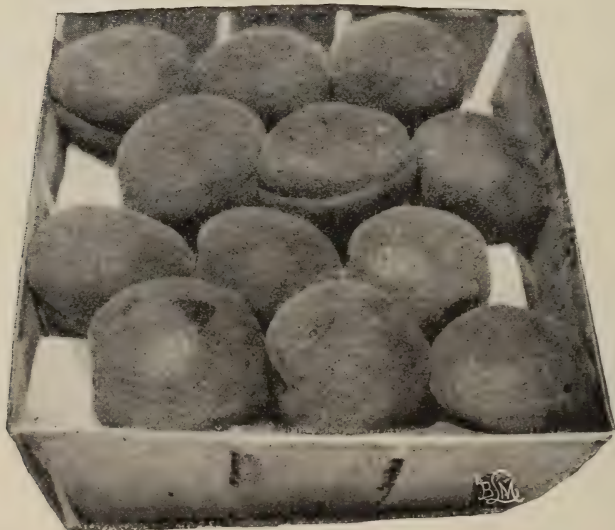
Newcastle Early — Originated by C. M. Silva & Son, of Newcastle, California. Medium, round, and two weeks earlier than Royal. A good shipper, and very valuable on account of its earliness.

Pringle — Of California origin; small, cling stone; worthy of cultivation only for its earliness; should not be extensively planted.

Rivers' Early — Resembles Large Early, but of a richer, higher flavor and smoother skin; June.

Royal — French origin; fruit medium, oval, slightly compressed; dull yellow, with red flush on side exposed to the sun; flesh pale orange, with a rich, vinous flavor; very desirable in all parts of the State, and more extensively planted than any other variety; excellent for canning and drying; June.

Routier's Peach — This very choice variety originated with Senator Joseph Routier, of Sacramento Co. Fruit of the largest size, somewhat resembling the Moorpark, but the two are readily distinguished by the eye when standing near each other; the fruit of the Peach is larger, and finer and two weeks earlier. Fruit of the largest size, rather flattened and compressed on its sides, with a well marked suture. Skin orange yellow, flesh of a fine saffron yellow color, juicy rich and highly flavored. Mr. Joshua Worswick, of Grangeville, King's County, California, writes of it as follows: "I have about 250 trees of the 'Routier Peach' and about the same number of the 'Bob Gorley,' which was sold to me as a variety identical to it, but which is far inferior and does not resemble it at all. The tree in this locality is a prolific bearer and fine grower and as yet has never failed (my trees are nine years old) to produce a crop of fruit. It does not blossom as early in the spring as the other varieties, thereby escaping the danger of late frosts; another good point in its favor is its large size averaging almost twice the size of the standard varieties, such as Royal, etc., I cannot recommend it too highly." This apricot is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition, and we take pleasure in recommending it, as one of the very best apricots in existence. When dried it is of a deep golden yellow color. Its huge size, fine color render it very attractive in the dried state, and it readily sells at 2 to 3 cents per pound higher than other varieties of dried apricots.



BASKET OF ROUTIER PEACH APRICOTS
(By kind permission of State Board of Horticulture)

Spark's Mammoth — A new apricot originated in Ventura Co., by W. W. Sparks. The fruit is of an extra large size, with the skin of a pale lemon-yellow color. Flesh, clear yellow, very tender, juicy and sweet. Excellent for drying and canning and very popular in Santa Clara and Ventura counties.

St. Ambrose — A large, early apricot, earlier than the Moorpark; deep yellow color; flesh sugary and juicy; good for drying or canning; July.

PEACHES

THE peach in the interior valleys of this State grows to perfection, bears regularly and produces large crops of delicious fruit. It requires a rich, well-drained soil, but also grows well on a sandy loam. The tree should be headed low and pruned heavily every season. Ripening in the order enumerated.

EARLY PEACHES

These peaches are generally classed with the Freestones, but the meat adheres to the stone, and they are in reality Clings.

Alexander—Large; greenish-white, with deep maroon shade; juicy and sweet; one of the standard sorts.

Briggs' Red May—Originated with J. B. Briggs, of Marysville; fruit medium to large; skin greenish-white, with rich red cheek; flesh greenish-white, melting and juicy; a standard early variety, and the one most extensively planted in this State.

Waterloo—Of American origin; skin pale whitish-green, marbled red on one side; flesh greenish-white, juicy, vinous, sweet and of fine quality.

Gov. Garland—Medium size; pale green, shaded crimson; flavor delicious.

Brice Early—Large, round; ripens a few days after Gov. Garland; flesh green, rich and juicy.

Hale's Early—Medium to large; skin greenish, mostly mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet; good for shipping.

Hind's Surprise—A fine peach and one among the earliest.

Arkansas Traveler—A fine white peach, covered with dark red flesh, somewhat adhering to the stone; supposed to be the earliest peach known.

Australian Saucer—Medium, flat, fine flavor; resembles the Peen-to Freestone.

FREESTONE PEACHES

Early Imperial—Originated by W. W. Smith, Vacaville. Fruit large, deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh rich, juicy and very firm. A very highly colored peach and remarkable for its firmness. Resembles Yellow St. John in form but earlier, larger and more highly colored. Ripens with Hale's Early, and its rich color and earliness combined will make it one of the most profitable varieties for early shipment.

Yellow St. John—A favorite southern sort. Large, orange-yellow, with red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored.

Strawberry—Medium size; white, marbled with dark red; flesh white, red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor.

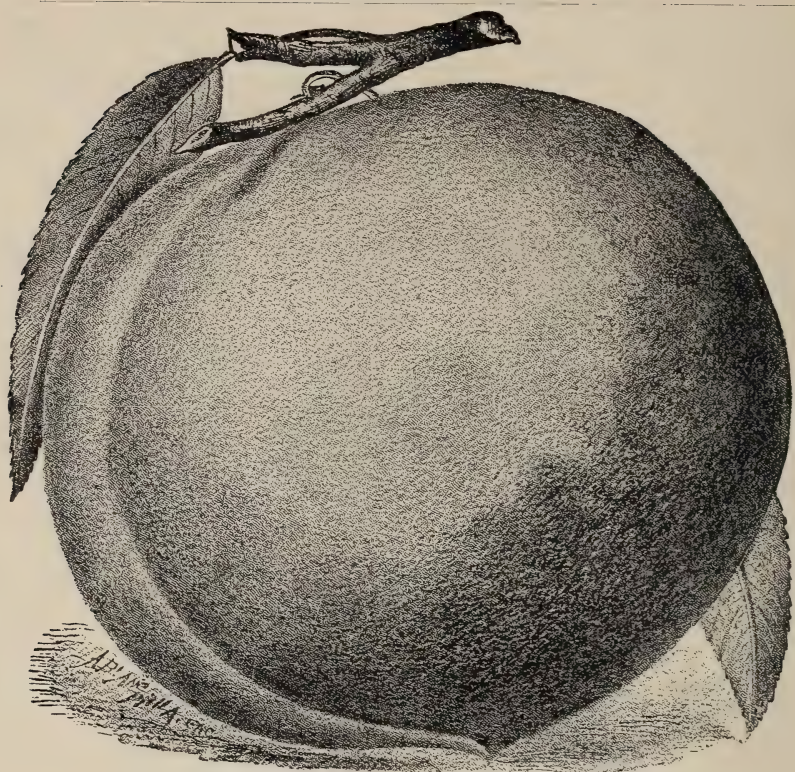
Foster—Large; yellow, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; very rich and juicy, and earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in many points; flesh is firmer, without so much red at the stone, which is smaller; one of the very best for drying, market or canning.

Early Crawford—Very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, very sweet and excellent.

Gross Mignonne—Large, roundish; pale greenish-yellow, mottled with red and having a purplish-red cheek; flesh yellowish-white; juicy, rich, vinous flavor.

Royal George—Large, globular; skin white, with deep red cheek; flesh whitish, very red at the stone; highly flavored.

Wheatland—Very large, round; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow, firm, melting, juicy, rich, sweet; tree a rapid grower and heavy bearer; fruit ripens between the Early and Late Crawford; one of the largest and finest flavored freestones and superior to either of these varieties; excellent for shipping, canning or drying.



WHEATLAND PEACH

- Elberta** — Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Crawford's Early and Chinese Cling; very large, bright yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties, selling at double the quotations of other peaches. Mr. W. W. Phillips, who has a large number of these trees in bearing in his orchard on the San Joaquin River, commends this variety highly and considers it one of the best peaches he has.
- Jones' Seedling** — A fine new California peach, ripening after Early Crawford; very large, yellow, with dark red cheek; good flavor; rather soft for long shipment, but good for canning or drying.
- Late Crawford** — Very large, roundish; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; very popular, valuable for canning and drying. Particularly in demand in this valley, more so than any other variety. Worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Morris White** — Fruit large, oval; skin greenish-white, with a creamy tint when fully ripe; flesh white to the stone, firm, sweet and juicy; good for canning or drying.
- Muir** — Large to very large; perfect freestone; flesh clear yellow, very dense, rich and sweet; pit small; fruit a good shipper and canner, and peculiarly adapted to drying because of its exceptional sweetness and density of flesh.
- Susquehanna** — Large, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with rich, vinous flavor; tree a strong grower; branches very tenacious, carrying a heavy crop of fruit without breaking. Very valuable for this valley and even superior to the Late Crawford.

- Smock's Free**—Very large; yellow, mottled with red; juicy, but of inferior flavor.
- Stump the World**—Large, oblong; creamy-white, bright red cheek; juicy and rich.
- Snow**—A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh creamy-white throughout; a most desirable peach for canning; tree very distinct; shoots greenish, and blossoms pure white.
- Lovell**—A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach and more in demand by the canners in recent years, and commanding a much higher price than any other variety of freestone peach. Worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Picquet's Late**—Large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and of the highest flavor; a very valuable peach.
- Wonderful**—Large, almost globular; slightly pointed apex; uniform size and shape; rich golden-yellow, overspread with carmine; flesh firm, yellow, delicious and highly flavored; a good keeper and one of the best for shipping.
- Salway**—A large peach of English origin; creamy-yellow, with a brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with the orchardist.
- Bilyeu's Late**—Originated in Caroline Co., Md. A very late peach, ripening in October. Large; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, coarse but sweet; an excellent shipper.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

- Tuskana** (*Tuscan, Yellow Tuscan*)—A very large yellow cling; the earliest fine cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor and clear yellow to the stone. A good shipping and canning peach and very desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.
- Blood**—Fruit medium, skin downy, clouded and streaked with purplish-red; esteemed for pickling and preserving.
- Chinese**—Large, globular; skin white, shaded with light red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, melting and rich; July.
- Old Mixon**—Large, oval; skin yellowish-white, dotted with red; flesh pale white, juicy, luscious, high flavor.
- Lord Palmerston**—A very large cling; color greenish-white, shaded red; flesh clear white; a fine noble peach for canning.
- Lemon**—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-oxid flavor.
- Sellers**—Very large, rich golden color; one of the very best clings; ripens with Late Crawford.
- Runyon's Orange**—Originated with Mr. Sol Runyon, on the Sacramento River. Fruit very large, yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor; tree an immense bearer, and is not subject to mildew like the common sort; a splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying.
- Golden**—Medium; nearly round. Skin golden yellow; flesh fine grained, firm, rich and sugary. Clear yellow to the pit.
- McKevitt's**—A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt, Vaca Valley; white; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored, white to the pit; excellent for shipping and canning. Tree a remarkably strong grower and not subject to curl.
- California**—Very large, round, regular; orange, nearly covered with dark rich red; flesh deep yellow; flavor delicate rich, vinous.
- Heath**—A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush, of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet, valuable for canning.

- Persian** — Originated in Visalia, probably from seed of the Heath Cling. Very large, clear, white skin; flesh white to the pit; very firm and sweet; a most delicious canning peach. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. Much superior to the Heath Cling and worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Ringold Mammoth** — (*Wilkins' Cling*.) Very large; skin lemon-yellow; flesh clear white to the pit, sugary, rich and delicious; tree very rapid grower and productive; the finest flavored of all clings when preserved.
- Newington** — Very large; yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich.
- George's Late** — Originated in Sacramento; large, yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm juicy, white, colored around the pit; of rather inferior flavor; tree a tremendous bearer and strong grower. Fruit ships and keeps well, and on account of its beautiful appearance sells readily in the Eastern markets.
- McDevitt's** — Originated with Neal McDevitt, of Placer county. Very large; rich, golden-yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, and of superior flavor; excellent shipper.
- Twenty-Ounce Cling** — A fine, very large cling peach; very desirable for canning.
- Levy's Late or Henrietta** — A magnificent cling of large size; skin a deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun, flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, half melting, slightly vinous. Latest of all clings and highly esteemed for canning and market.
- Van Buren Dwarf** — Tree very dwarf and ornamental, and on this account valuable for very small gardens; fruit medium size; skin yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow and of fine quality; clingstone.

NEW PEACHES

- Triumph** — Said to be a freestone ripening with Alexander; blooms late and tree is a strong, thrifty grower. The fruit is of large size with a very small pit; surface yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy sweet and of excellent flavor.
- Crosby** — (*An Iron-Clad Peach*.) The tree is of low spreading habit inclined to dwarf. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form; bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side. Flesh juicy and sweet. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford and on account of its beautiful color is said to command a ready sale. It is recommended particularly by the introducers as being so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring, that often kill all other good varieties in the eastern states.
- Sneed** — Said to be fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, of same size and appearance, but is yellow instead of white; flesh tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit. Recommended by the introducer as a valuable early peach.

NECTARINES

THIS delicious fruit as it is becoming better known is being more extensively planted every year. As a dried fruit it is far superior to the peach and as preserve it has few equals. Some varieties stand shipment well and being a novelty in the eastern markets, command good prices. It should be handled in the same manner as the peach.

- Balgowan** — Medium; white, mottled with red; flesh rich and melting; the finest flavored of all nectarines; July.
- Boston** — Large, oval; bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree a shy bearer; July.
- Downton** — Skin pale green, violet red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone, which is free; rich and very good.



SMYRNA QUINCE
(Reduced to one-third of the natural size)

- Early Newington** — Fruit large, roundish ovate; pale green, nearly covered with bright red; flesh greenish white, red at the stone, to which it adheres closely; juicy, rich, and sugary; July. A good market variety.
- Hardwicke** — Large; skin pale green, with deep violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly marked with red at the stone, rich and highly flavored; freestone; August.
- Lord Napier** — Large; cream color, dark red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and sugary; freestone; July.
- New White** — Large; skin greenish white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone small and free; one of the best varieties for drying; July.
- Stanwick** — Very large, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety; August.

NEW NECTARINES

- Advance** — Large, round, skin green, blotched with red and brown on sunny side. Flesh greenish-white, rich and sugary. Said to be the earliest nectarine.
- Humboldt** — Very large. Skin bright orange-yellow, streaked and mottled with dark crimson in the sun. Flesh orange, very tender and juicy. Said to be the largest and best Nectarine of recent introduction.

QUINCES

- Apple or Orange** — Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive, the most popular variety; September.
- Angers** — Very thrifty grower and abundant bearer; resembles the preceding, but the flesh is a little harsher and more acid.
- Champion** — Large to very large; skin strongly russeted around the stem; below, a lively yellow; flesh cooks very tender; flavor is most delicious. More productive than the Orange, ripening two weeks later.
- Chinese** — A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds, a very distinct grower.
- Rea's Mammoth** — Of recent introduction, a strong grower and very productive.
- West's Mammoth** — A very fine quince, large and without hard spots or cores; originated in Stockton by W. B. West.

NEW QUINCE

- Smyrna** — This remarkably fine quince was introduced by us from the Aidin District, near Smyrna, in 1887. The tree is a rapid, strong grower, and immensely prolific, and is particularly adapted to the interior valleys, on account of the foliage; the leaves being much larger than any of the other varieties, the fruit is well protected from the sun, and is never sunburned. The fruit is very large, and of a lively yellow-lemon color, presenting a fine appearance. The flesh when cooked is very tender, having a delicious flavor, and most pronounced quince taste and odor. It ripens about the same time as the Orange Quince, and as a keeper it cannot be surpassed. Preferred by us to all the other varieties, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

.. NUT TREES ..



.. ALMONDS ..

THE almond requires a light, warm soil. Will do well in a dry soil, but will not grow in heavy, poorly drained ground. The almond thrives and bears large crops of nuts when planted in the sandy, loamy soils of this valley, and it is deserving of more attention than has been heretofore given to it. Most of the European varieties tried here have proved a failure in all localities, and we therefore recommend the planting of California sorts, which bear large crops regularly every year.

Drake's Seedling — Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, California; of the Languedoc class; bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a total failure.

Golden State — Originated with Webster Treat, Davisville, California; large, with a full smooth-skinned meat; ripens four or five weeks earlier than the Languedoc.

Harriott's Seedling, or Commercial — One of the largest of all almonds; originated in Visalia, Cal., where the original tree bears regularly and abundantly, shell softer than the Languedoc; nut long, quite large, kernel sweet; this tree, unlike other almonds, is one of the finest ornamental trees, having a fine dense head; makes a very handsome avenue tree.

I. X. L. — Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large; hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching necessary; shell soft but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it.

King's Soft Shell — Originated in San Jose; shell very thin and soft; regular and abundant bearer.

Languedoc — The best of the foreign varieties yet tried in California; nut large; kernel sweet; a very uncertain bearer.

La Prima — The latest of Mr. Hatch's introductions. Tree a very uniform and symmetrical grower; nut resembles Ne Plus Ultra, but averages somewhat larger in size, not borne in clusters, but evenly distributed throughout the tree.

Ne Plus Ultra — Introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch. Tree a rapid, upright grower; leaves rather large; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell, hulls free.

Nonpareil — First called Extra. Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type. One of the best.

Paper Shell — Medium size; shell very tender, easily broken between the fingers and thumb; kernel large, white and sweet.

Pistache — (*French*) Thin shell, kernel sweet and highly flavored; a favorite variety in the southern part of France.

Sultana — (*French*.) Paper shell; kernel sweet and well flavored.

CHESTNUTS

CHESTNUTS, if headed low to the ground, will produce large crops of fruit regularly; all failures to successfully grow them can be traced to the sunburn of the exposed stem.

American Sweet — Nuts superior and sweeter than any of the large European nuts, but only one-third the size; very fine as a shade tree.

Italian Chestnut — A very vigorous tree, with bright green foliage; nuts large and sweet.

Japan Mammoth—Immense size, and of fine flavor; the burrs contain at times as many as five large nuts; the tree is similar in habit and growth to the Italian Chestnut; they yield fruit in two years after planting; seedlings vary in size and shape, as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are not so reliable as grafted trees.

Marron Combale—A large nut, sweet and highly flavored; trees stand the sun well. The wood is of a yellowish brown color, the leaves narrow and very glossy.

Marron de Lyon—The largest of Marrons; fruit roundish, sweet; of French origin.

FILBERTS

Our collection comprises all the best varieties.

PECANS

A VERY conspicuous and attractive tree, producing valuable timber, and a great abundance of smooth oblong nuts, with sweet and delicious kernels.

Papershell Pecan—Originated in Texas. The finest of all pecans and in every way far superior to the ordinary Pecan. Nuts are larger, shell thin, easily crushed by taking two in the hand; very full of meat which is rich and sweet and easily removed from the nut.

PISTACHIO NUTS

A DWARF tree, producing a nut similar to the almond, but green and very delicious; very largely used for flavoring candies.

WALNUTS

WALNUTS should be planted in a deep, rich, moist, loamy soil to prove profitable; on dry, sandy soil, they will never pay for cultivation. We recommend the following varieties as far superior to the English walnut, both in size and flavor. One of the greatest objections to the English Walnut is its early blooming in localities subject to late frosts in the Spring.

A Bijou—(*Large Fruited*) Nuts enormous, the largest of all walnuts; thin shell; kernel very sweet; worthy of extensive cultivation.

Chaberte—A French variety; bears very fine regular-shaped nuts of excellent flavor. Tree very productive; blooms late.

Cut Leaved—A distinct variety, with large, deeply cut foliage; nuts of medium size, round, with very smooth shell and sweet kernel.

Franquette—Nuts very large and long and commended for its size and quality; blooms late.

Mayette—Large, full fleshed and sweet nut; one of the best for dessert. Very late in budding out in the spring; suitable for frosty places.

Parisienne—A beautiful nut with full fleshed kernel. Blooms very late. Originated in the southeast of France, and named "Parisienne" in honor of the capital of France, on account of its beauty.

Præparturiens—Fruits when very young, very productive, producing large crops regularly; flowers late and is therefore not affected by frosts.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—Originated by Joseph Sexton, of Santa Barbara, Cal. The nut is large, shell is thin, so that it is readily broken by the hand. The kernel is white, full and sweet. The favorite variety in the southern part of the state.

Serotina—(*St John's Walnut*.) A nut of medium size, with high flavored kernel. Said to be the latest of all walnuts in putting forth its growth in the spring; valuable for sections subject to late frosts.

Vourey—Recently introduced from southern France. Nuts are very large; said to be one of the hardiest varieties yet introduced. The kernel is exceedingly sweet and nutty.

FIGS

WE make fig culture one of our great specialties, believing it to be of the highest importance to this State, as well as to some other States with a climate similar to ours, or to the Mediterranean countries. The trees should be allowed to branch about two to three feet from the ground, and should never be pruned like other trees after the head has once been formed; only branches interfering with one another should be cut out.

The roots of a fig tree are very tender, and great care should be taken in planting to keep them moist, and not allow them to become dry.

Brown Ischia — A small, brown fig, pyriform; when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, with densest shade; as a fruit and shade tree the Brown Ischia is valuable; as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors.

Brunswick — The largest black fig known; one of the earliest figs, ripening in June, and producing successive crops up to September; meat rather coarse; not as sweet as the Mission.

Brown Turkey — This is a very large fig; color violet brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market.

Mission — The large black fig most common in California. It is a good grower and bearer, but not a fine fig in other respects; we believe this fig to be identical with the Bordeaux fig of the French.



WHITE ADRIATIC FIG

San Pedro — (*Fico di San Pietro, Apple Fig.*) The largest and handsomest fig in existence, with excellent flavor and sweetness; skin golden yellow, shaded green; very palatable. As a table fig this one is unequaled, and will exclude all other figs from the market; bears early and profusely. We have had ripe figs on trees one year after planting; fruit ripens in June.

White Adriatic — Introduced from Sicily, and considered to be the best fig for drying so far produced in California. The fruit is large; skin is thin like tissue paper, and of a greenish yellow color; the pulp is of a carnation red color and exceedingly aromatic. Should be planted on well drained ground to produce good fruit. Ripe from August to October.

White Celeste — A very small fig of amber color, fine for preserves and crystallizing.

White Endich — A medium sized white fig; skin thin, golden yellow when fully ripe; pulp white, slightly tinged with rose towards the center. Tree a rapid grower and an enormous bearer. Successive crops from August to November; valuable for drying, canning and pickling.

NEW FIGS.

We are now studying in our orchard a number of different varieties of figs, collected from all parts of the world. All of the following varieties have fruited with us. They are worthy of trial.

Bellona — A fine French fig; fruit large, pyriform; dark purple; flesh red; leaves dark green, very glossy; fine flavor when dried.

Bourjassote Panache — The most ornamental of all fig trees, upright grower; branches beautifully marked with green and yellow stripes; fruit medium, pyriform, exquisitely marked with green and longitudinal stripes; pulp sweet.

Breba — Imported from Malaga; foliage almost identical with the San Pedro; tree a good compact grower; fruit smaller, otherwise it is the same as that variety; tree is a good grower and very productive; a magnificent table fig.

Cargigna — Fruit medium; light yellow; flesh amber; a most delicious table fig; June and August.

Cernica — Fruit medium, ovate; skin deep purple, dotted with white specks; flesh deep carnation red; tree of drooping habit and rapid grower; ripens fruit from August to November.

Courcourelle Blanc — Tree a straggling grower; fruit small, greenish yellow; flesh of inferior flavor.

Courcourelle Noire — Tree dwarfish habit; very compact, dense grower; skin dark red; pulp rose colored, deliciously flavored and very aromatic; produces successive crops from August to October.

Grise — Fruit medium, oblong, no neck, skin light blue, very thin; pulp of a light rose color; sweet, rich and delicious; an excellent fig for the table; tree a strong grower, with leaves resembling very much the White Adriatic.

Moissonne — A medium-sized fig, turbinate, stem long; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; pulp coarse, but sweet; August.

Rose Blanche — Fruit medium; oblate; skin exceedingly thin, deep purple; pulp deep red; valuable for the table or drying.

Verdal Longue — (*Sultana, Verdal Honde.*) Fruit large, turbinate; skin green when ripe; pulp of a carnation red color; very rich, sweet and aromatic; tree a peculiar grower, branches all drooping downward, and almost touching the ground; the finest flavored of all table figs; September and October.

Zimitzia — Fruit large, pyriform; skin very thin, greenish yellow; pulp amber, sweet and delicious; tree a very rapid spreading grower; leaves deeply lobed; July.

TRUE COMMERCIAL FIG

Smyrna — This is the celebrated dried fig of commerce seen on our markets every year, imported by us several years ago from Smyrna. The fruit is turbinate; skin greenish yellow; pulp amber; exceedingly sweet and delicious, and very aromatic, due to the perfect seeds which impart a flavor to the fig possessed by no other variety. The fruit is much larger than the Adriatic and the seeds are fully twice as large. All the figs produced thus far have been brought to maturity by artificial pollination, (the pollen from the Wild Fig being introduced by means of a blow-pipe,) and until we finally succeed in establishing the little insect (*Blastophaga psenes*), which is an absolutely essential factor for the successful production of this fig, we cannot recommend the extensive planting of it. Our experiments have demonstrated that this fig never reaches maturity unless pollinated, either by artificial or natural means, and in this respect it differs from all other varieties of figs. All efforts thus far to establish the insect here, have resulted in failures, but we are making a careful study of the subject, and with each succeeding year are becoming more and more familiar with the habits of the insect, and hope finally to succeed. The successful production of this fig in California means the revolutionizing of the fig industry, and it will place us in the field as active competitors with the imported article from Smyrna.

Wildor Capri Fig — The fig which produces the pollen, necessary for the production of the Smyrna Fig. Is not edible.

OLIVES

THE cultivation of olives is fast assuming great proportions in California, as well as in some of the southern states, and having realized for some time that olive culture was destined to become one of the leading industries of this state, we have been making the propagation of the olive one of our specialties. California is particularly adapted to the culture of this tree, and it will thrive in any locality where the temperature does not fall below 14 deg. Fahrenheit. Olives grow well and produce heavy crops on the lightest soils, where other fruits fail entirely. On wet land the olive is not a success. The sandy lands of the San Joaquin Valley seem to be well adapted for the successful culture of the olive. Nearly all the varieties enumerated by us have borne fruit, and our remarks in reference to them are borne out by actual tests made, by us, or in the Department of Agriculture in the State University, to whose recent report we beg to refer our customers.

Atro-rubens — Violet black color, covered with bluish bloom, rounded at the base and pointed at the top; valuable for oil; tree an upright grower and regular and average cropper.

Atroviolacea — Olives of medium size, and when fairly ripe of a deep jet black color. A good oil variety, rather small for pickling. Said to be an excellent olive dried; October.

Columella — Tree a strong grower and very productive. Olives borne in clusters of a bright yellowish green color, becoming dark purple when fully ripe. Rich in oil and an excellent olive for pickling, containing very little bitterness.

Empeltre — Tree a strong grower, very hardy and of good habit, resembling the Rubra in that respect, and very productive, producing a good crop regularly every year. Olives above medium, round and borne in clusters; excellent for pickling, and yielding an abundance of oil of good quality; November. Name doubtful. Received from the introducer under this name.

Gordal — A large olive highly esteemed for pickles; yields also a good quality of oil. Ripens early; is quite resistant to the cold. One of the most widely known varieties in Spain.



MANZANILLO
(Reduced)

Lucques—Tree a strong upright grower, fruit varying from medium to large and of a peculiar crescent shape; the pit being similarly formed. When fully ripe, the fruit is of a shining bluish black color. Shy bearer when young, but improves with age. It is highly esteemed as a pickle, and commands a higher figure than any other variety in this form, being known to the trade as the "Crescent Olive." Very hardy.

Macrocarpa—Fruit large, valuable for pickling only, yields a very poor grade of oil. The tree is of a dwarf habit, and is sensitive to cold. Not very prolific, but a fair bearer when planted in a warm, sandy loam; October.

Manzanillo — Introduced by Prof. Pohndorf from Spain, of whom we obtained the first truncheons. Among the olives of Southern Spain, especially around Seville, the Manzanillo is highly prized both for pickling and oil; the fruit is very large, of a deep black color dotted with white specks when fully ripe; the tree is a straggling upright grower. One of the best olives for this valley, very hardy and a prolific and regular bearer. Makes a fine pickle and produces oil of a very high grade; October.

Manzanillo No. 2 — This is an entirely distinct variety from the above; was received at the same time. Tree is a rapid grower, branches shooting upright and forming a very dense compact head. Fruit quite large, oval in form, with a very distinct tip at the end. When fully ripe the fruit is jet black with white specks. Bears well but ripens very late. For want of a better name we have named it as above No. 2.

Mission — This variety is the one that has been cultivated at the old missions in California, and is the only one thus far from which any commercial product has been derived. Good for pickling and oil. In this valley it has not proven a success, the trees being very shy bearers, and the fruit ripening very unevenly.

Nevadillo Blanco — This is the olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium, deep black; tree a rapid grower and an immense bearer; branches weeping; grows well on the coast and interior; yields an abundant supply of oil of the very best grade. As a pickle it can not be surpassed for flavor. A valuable acquisition and worthy of extensive cultivation; November.

Nigerina — Tree rapid, dense grower; fruit medium; fine for oil; bears large crops regularly.

Obliza — This is an exceedingly large olive, in fact larger than any other variety thus far fruited by us; oval, but broad and rounded at both ends; borne in clusters on the stems. The tree is a good grower; the branches are somewhat inclined to droop; the foliage is large, thick, and of a deep dark green color; very hardy and productive, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Excellent for pickles, and will find a ready sale in this shape, the fruit presenting a very fine appearance; November. This is certainly one of the best olives of recent introduction. The tree although of dwarf habit is a very prolific and regular bearer. The large size of the olives, their firmness and rich flavor when pickled ripe, renders them one of the most valuable of pickling olives.

Oblonga — An immense bearer; long, oval fruit; tree weeping habit; branches like a willow; good for pickles and oil.

Pendoulieu — Large; very desirable for pickling.

Pendulina — The tree is a strong, upright, symmetrical grower; the fruit grows in clusters and produces a good grade of oil, also very desirable for pickles.

Polymorpha — Fruit very large, and one of the best for pickling. Light color, and said to produce a good grade of oil. Tree not a strong grower, but very productive. The first to ripen its fruit, often being fully matured by the latter part of September.

Precox — Very fertile, medium, oval fruit; oil of extra first quality.

Redding Picholine — Imported by the late B. B. Redding; tree a very rapid grower and immense bearer. Fruit is small, and for several years condemned for this reason, but is again coming into favor, as it produces an oil of good quality, and pickles made from it are delicious. Excellent as a stock for varieties of not very robust growth.

Regalis — This variety, as grown by us, and the one under this name in various parts of the State, is identical with the "Columella."

Rubra — The tree is a very vigorous, upright grower, succeeds in dry, hilly soils, almost unfit for the growth of any tree. The olive is best suited for oil, but is also used for pickling; gives an oil of the very highest grade. Fruit medium size, bears heavy and regular crops; November.



OBLIZA
(Reduced)

Rufa — Fruit of medium size, very rich in oil. Tree a moderate bearer.

Salonica — A variety cultivated extensively in the vicinity of Salon, near Marseilles, and used almost wholly for oil, which is said to be of very high quality. Grows vigorously and bears well with us.

Uvaria — A very valuable olive both for pickles and oil. Grows on rich and poor soil and its production is good on either. The fruit is of medium size, borne in clusters resembling grapes; when fully ripe is of a dark blue color. Considered to be one of the most valuable and productive of olives; ripens its fruit early, but can be left on the tree until late in the winter; as it stands cold weather.

OLIVES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Ascolano — (*White Olive of Ascoli.*) Fruit large, comes into bearing early. Among the best of the Italian varieties for pickling.

Attica — Imported from Greece and said to be a regular and abundant bearer.

Belmonte — Medium size; pure black; oil very fine; ripens early.

Columbaro — From Italy; small but said to be a fine oil olive.

- Correggiolo** — (*Italian*) Makes a very high grade of oil and highly esteemed by Mr. E. E. Goodrich of the El Quito Olive Farm, Santa Clara.
- Cucco** — (*Italian.*) A large olive, valuable for pickling.
- Frantojo** — (*Italian.*) Another variety of oil olive recommended by Mr. E. E. Goodrich; adapted particularly to hill-side locations.
- Leccino** — (*Italian.*) A very pretty olive of a deep shining black color; fine for oil; tree withstands frost and rapid change of temperature.
- Morajolo** — (*Italian*) One of the finest of the oil olives. Imported by Mr. E. E. Goodrich, who considers it a valuable acquisition.
- Morinello** — (*Italian.*) Perfectly round, pure black, ripening uniformly on the trees. Said to be very hardy and adapted to cold localities, unfit for most other varieties.
- Piangente** — (*Italian.*) Early bearer, very prolific, oil of first quality; medium size.
- Radiola** — (*Italian.*) Small, but rich in oil.
- Rapuina** — (*Italian.*) Medium size makes a fine grade of oil.
- Razzo** — (*Italian.*) An olive from the Lucca district; oval, medium size or below; it yields in its native country the finest grade of oil.
- San Agostino** — (*Italian*) A very large olive, when ripe bluish black, with white specks. One of the standard varieties for pickling.
- Santa Caterina** — (*Italian.*) Shaped like Regalis, but much larger. A fine pickling variety.
- Taggiasco** — (*Italian.*) Highly esteemed for oil in its native country.

NEW OLIVES

- Picholine de "St. Chamas"** — The trees of this variety require good soil, and amply reward with heavy crops all extra care. The fruit is oblong and reddish-black when ripe. Pickled green, and a leading article of commerce in the neighborhood of St. Chamas, France. Possesses a very delicate flavor and said to be one of the best.
- Sevillano** — The tree is a strong grower, leaves deep green, greenish-white on the under side. No doubt the largest of all Olives, and the variety exported from Spain under the name of "Queen Olive." Used entirely for pickling green; when ripe of a bluish-black color, flesh adheres to the pit. A regular bearer, but requires deep, rich, well-drained soil, and will not stand much cold. Worthy of trial.

ORANGES

- Joppa** — Fruit large and of red-orange color, nearly seedless; thin rind, pulp very fine, sweet and juicy; tree thornless, upright grower. Its remarkable characteristic is that it can be left on the tree as late as July and still retain all the features of a first-class shipper.
- Maltese Blood** — Small to medium, oval and of fine texture and flavor; pulp streaked and mottled with red; few seeds. Tree thornless and of dwarf habit; very hardy and very prolific bearer.
- Mediterranean Sweet** — Fruit medium to large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. Tree is thornless and very productive; very widely distributed and popular.
- Parson Brown** — Medium; oblong, slightly flattened at the stem end; juicy and sweet. Introduced from Florida.
- Ruby Blood** — Fruit below medium, nearly round; skin very thin and smooth; pulp ruby-red. Considered by many to be a superior orange to the Maltese Blood. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and thornless.
- Satsuma** (*Unshiu, Oonshiu.*) — Introduced from Japan. Tree very hardy and of dwarfish, slow growth; fruit medium, irregular, flattened; skin deep orange color, easily detached from the pulp; fine-grained, very sweet and delicious.

Seedling — Very hardy; best bearer and most rapid grower. Preferred by many to the budded varieties.

St. Michael — Small, round, firm, thin skin; pulp juicy and very sweet; tree dwarfish habit; a good bearer; very desirable variety.

Tangerine — Fruit of medium size, of the Mandarin type. The pulp is very sweet, rind thin and separating readily.

Valencia Late — Fruit oblong, large, resembles paper-rind St. Michael in color and firmness; ripens very late, reaching the market when all other varieties are gone.

Washington Navel — This is the finest of all foreign varieties introduced in California. It takes its name from the peculiar impression at the eye of the fruit. Fruit large, solid; skin smooth; very juicy, melting, seedless; tree a rapid grower, bears when very young.

NEW ORANGES

Kumquat — A small species much cultivated in China and Japan. The fruit is of about the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juice acid; very delicious and refreshing. Preserved in sugar by the Chinese and largely used as a sweet meat. Tree of dwarf habit and very desirable for pot culture.

LEMONS

Eureka — A California seedling; fruit of medium size; sweet rind; a good keeper.

Lisbon — Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid; very few seeds; fruit very uniform; tree a rapid grower and very productive; said to be the lemon of commerce.

Villa Franca — Fruit oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless; tree thornless, spreading habit; will stand a lower temperature than any other variety.

POMELOS

THIS fruit is becoming one of the most popular of the citrus fruits in the Eastern States and the demand for it thus far, has exceeded the supply. The name "Grape Fruit" by which it is often called, due to its growing in clusters on the tree, is a misnomer. The growing popularity of this fruit is probably due to its medicinal qualities, particularly for correcting stomach troubles. The tree is fully as hardy as the orange and is a vigorous strong grower.

Triumph Pomelo — Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; less "rag" than in most Pomelos and fewer seeds; very heavy, juicy and well flavored. No bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments and very little in the white, inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young; one of the best of the imported varieties.

Blood Pomelo — Very large, with pink pulp. Tree vigorous grower and very prolific and ornamental. Skin thicker than some; apparently a good shipper.

Aurantium — One of the most valuable acquisitions to the citrus family; a hybrid between an orange and pomelo. Fruit smaller, thin skin; in quality sweet and very fine, with just enough of the bitter principle to prove that it is of the pomelo.

CITRON

Citron of Commerce — Fruit large, weighing from three to five pounds; shaped like a lemon; skin bright yellow, smooth and very glossy. The tree is of a dwarf habit, with large glossy leaves and very ornamental.

LIMES

Mexican — Very largely grown in California and equal to the imported Mexican. Tree is much used for hedges, for which purpose it is well adapted.

Tahiti — A strong grower; fruit much larger than the former, but coarse and of inferior quality.

PERSIMMONS

THE Japanese Persimmons are growing more into favor every year and they are especially valuable for Winter fruit. For the Southern States these persimmons will be a most welcome addition to the fruit list. The Italian and American varieties have delicious fruit, but it is small. The persimmons always command a high price in the market.

Among — Large; fine for storing; skin orange color; flesh pale yellow, containing no seeds.

Hachiya — Very large, pointed; a little flattened at the stem; skin colored dull orange, covered with minute dark specks; flesh brownish-yellow, flecked with red.

Hya-Kume — Very large, roundish, oblate; skin vermillion-red; flesh rusty brown, juicy; very delicious.

Kuro-Kume — Medium, oblate; skin yellowish-red; flesh orange color; juicy and sweet.

Tana-Nashi — An excellent variety; medium to large, conical; skin smooth and translucent, reddish-orange; flesh tender, melting; almost entirely seedless.

Italian — Fine tree of medium growth; small, but very delicious fruit.

American — Fine fruit when frosted; well known in the South.

POMEGRANATES

THE pomegranate is a fruit which has received little or no attention, on account of the poor varieties which have been constantly offered. The common pomegranate grown everywhere, is tasteless, poor and cannot compare with the varieties introduced by us.

Pomegranates need an abundance of water and do best on rich, moist soil. They should be grown as bushes not as trees. If pruned heavily, they bear poorly. They should not be judged by the first season's crop, as young plants never bear fine fruit. We offer the following excellent varieties.

Papershell — This is a new variety of very fine quality, with a thin skin, hence the name; the skin separating the pulp is also very thin, like tissue paper. For home consumption this variety will be highly valuable; tree a good bearer, but more dwarf than the following.

Spanish Ruby — Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small; skin thick, pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat of the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. This pomegranate is simply magnificent and people who never before liked the pomegranate have praised this fruit as unequalled. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is a fine shipper and ripens shortly before Christmas time. It could be laid down in New York during the holidays, and would there attract great attention. This fruit will prove one of our coming export fruits.

Sweet Fruited — Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp; ripens in September.

Wonderful (*New*) — Fruit is very large and highly colored, making it very attractive; the pulp is of a rich garnet color, while the juice is as dark as port wine and of exquisite flavor. Ripens late, does not burst, and on account of its good keeping qualities is very valuable for shipment to the Eastern Market during holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

... BANANA ...

Banana Cavendishii — The Chinese or Dwarf Banana; one of the best, producing fruit equal to any and easily protected.

GUAVA

Pear — Grows to be quite a large shrub; fruit pear-shaped; very tender and can only be grown in the most favorable locations.

Strawberry — Of bushy growth. The bushes are heavy bearers, producing fruit larger than any English walnut. When fully ripe, good to eat out of the hand. Fruit especially fine for preserves; flavor of the strawberry.

LOQUAT

SHOULD be in every garden. The tree is very ornamental, leaves are large and of a pleasant shade of blue-green. Blossoms early in the winter; fruit matures in the spring. The fruit is borne in clusters, the size of a plum, with a very rich, sugary, vinous flavor when fully ripe. Grows well on almost any soil.

MEDLAR

Nottingham — Fruit of medium size and cannot be eaten until it begins to decay, when it acquires a very agreeable flavor.

JAPAN FRUITS

Hovenia Dulcis — Resembles the wild pear in habit; small, whitish flowers appear in July; the fruit is sweet and very aromatic.

Lychee — This is the fine fruit so common among the Chinese; similar in shape to a chestnut, but the meat very sweet.

GRAPES

FOREIGN VARIETIES

... FOR TABLE AND SHIPPING ...

Alicante — Bunches medium, shouldered, closely set; berries ovate, large; skin black, with thick, blue bloom; flesh very tender, delicious and very sweet.

Black Barbarossa — Fruit deep black, with fine bloom, large, round; flesh tender, juicy, but with little flavor; bunches very large and vine an immense bearer.

Black Ferrera — Bunches large, shouldered, loosely set; berries large, oval, skin thin; black with violet bloom; flesh sweet, crackles; a most delicious table grape.

Black Hamburg — Bunches very large; berries large, round; skin thick, coal black when fully ripe; flesh sweet and juicy; one of the best table grapes

Black Morocco — Bunches medium to large, closely set; berries very large, oval, skin thick, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. Ripens late, keeps well; an excellent grape for shipment.

- Black Portugal**—Bunches large; berries black, oval, dotted with brown specks; flesh firm and crackling.
- Blue Spanish**—Bunches long and very compact; berries large, oblong, deep black with blue bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, juicy and sweet.
- Chasselas Ciotat**—Bunches small, compact; berries clear, greenish-white, small flesh juicy and pleasant; leaves very much lacinated, hence the name "Parsley-leaved Grape." Very early, ripening first week in August. Should be in every collection.
- Chasselas Croquant** (*Diamant Traube*)—Bunches short and compact; berries very large, greenish-white, skin thin; flesh very sweet and delicious; a very handsome grape.
- Chasselas de Florence**—Bunches long, medium; berry pale straw; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; ripens last of July.
- Chasselas de Fontainbleau** (*W. Sweetwater*)—Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish-yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.
- Chasselas Napoleon**—Vine a good grower; bunches do not set well; berries large, oval; skin yellowish-green, thin; flesh sweet and delicious, ripens early in August.
- Chasselas Rose**—Bunches long, cylindrical; berries small, round, clear rosy red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and pleasant. A very pretty grape; ripens very early.
- Chasselas Vibert**—Bunches long, loosely set; berry round, medium, skin clear greenish-white; flesh firm, tender, sweet and highly flavored. Ripens five days earlier than the Sweetwater; well worthy of trial as an early and valuable shipping grape. The first grape to ripen in our collection.
- Chili Rose**—Bunches very large, berries large, oval; very closely set: when fully ripe deep red where exposed to the sun; flesh sweet rather dry, with vinous flavor.
- Cornichon Black**—Bunches long and loose; berries oval, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor; a desirable variety for shipping and market; ripens late.
- Cornichon White**—Resembles the above, only the skin is white and not so thick.
- Deacon's Superb**—Bunches large, long and very compact; berries oval, yellowish-green, skin thin; flesh juicy, melting rich and sweet; vine a rapid grower and very productive. This is a magnificent grape for table, and is worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Early Madeleine**—Bunch large, compact; berries greenish-white; firm, above medium, oval. One of the very best early table grapes.
- Emperor**—Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer; bunch very large, long and loose-shouldered; berry large, oblong, deep rose colored, covered with light bloom; firm, skin thick. One of the most profitable late varieties to plant for market; its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color cause it to be in great demand in the eastern markets every year. Withstands rain better than any other variety; November.
- Flame Tokay**—Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table grape more extensively planted than any other variety.
- Frog Laboule**—Bunches and berries medium, greenish-white; flesh sweet and juicy; one of the earliest.
- Golden Chasselas**—Bunches medium, compact; berries of an amber color, sweet and watery. Ripe latter part of July.
- Golden Champion**—This magnificent grape, though little known, is worthy of extensive cultivation; it is an excellent shipper, and early. Bunches very large and loosely set; berry very large, round; skin greenish-yellow, very thin; flesh firm, rich, juicy, sprightly; vine an immense bearer.

- Golden Hamburg** — Bunches large, loose, broadly shouldered; berry large, oval, somewhat flat at the end; skin greenish-yellow; flesh soft, melting watery; September.
- Golden Queen** — Fruit greenish-yellow, becoming golden when fully ripened, large long-ovate; flesh juicy, with faint trace of Muscat.
- Gros Colman** — Bunches medium shouldered; berry very large, round, black; flesh coarse, of rather inferior flavor. A very handsome, late-keeping grape.
- Joanne Charnice** — Vine a fine bearer; bunches loose, berries oblong; skin thin, of a light amber color when fully ripe. An excellent variety for home consumption, but would not stand long shipment—too tender.
- Jura Muscat** — Bunches medium and very compact; berries dark, coppery red; flesh sweet, with pronounced Muscat flavor; a very showy and desirable table grape.
- Malaga** — Vine a strong grower, and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish-green, skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping grapes, commanding a good price in the eastern markets every season; makes a second quality raisin.
- Millhill Hamburg** — Bunches medium, broadly shouldered; fruit reddish-black, very large; flesh melting, juicy, sweet and rich.
- Mission** — This is the old and well known grape, first grown in California. Bunches shouldered; berries medium, round, purple black, sweet and delicious.
- Mrs. Pince** — Bunches large and compact; fruit large, ovate, purplish-black; flesh exceedingly firm, rich and sweet, with decided Muscat flavor.
- Muscat Befere** — Bunches medium and loose; fruit medium, round; skin thin, greenish-white; pulp very sweet, with decided Muscat flavor.
- Muscat Hamburg** — Bunches large; fruit large, purplish-black, long ovate; flesh firm, rich, juicy, with decided Muscat flavor.
- Muscat Precoce de Madera Rouge** — Bunches medium, long and loose; fruit round, coppery-red; flesh tender, sprightly, pronounced Muscat flavor.
- Muscat Precoce de Puy de Dome** — Bunches long and compact; fruit round, medium, of a deep, reddish-purple color; flesh rich, sweet, with decided Muscat flavor; the earliest of Muscats to ripen.
- Muscat Rose** — Bunches small and compact; fruit round, inclining to be oblong, of a violet rose color; flesh sweet, delicious, with Muscat flavor. A very handsome table grape.
- Musque Chasselas** — Vine strong grower, and immense bearer; bunches large and very compact; berries large and round; skin thin, greenish-white; flesh juicy, with slight Muscat flavor.
- Primary de Frontignan** — Bunches medium; berries round, greenish-yellow, flesh rich, firm and crackling. Ripe first week in August.
- Pondichery** — Vine a strong grower; bunches large, long, loose; fruit large, round, greenish-white, sprinkled with small brown dots; flesh firm and juicy; worthy of trial as a shipping grape.
- Purple Damascus** — Bunches large, loose; fruit very large; oval; deep purple when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh meaty and juicy; a splendid grape for the interior valleys, a good shipper.
- Rose d'Italie** — Vine a strong grower; bunch large, long, loose; berry large, oval, coppery-red, blue bloom; a very showy grape of rather inferior flavor.
- Rose of Peru** — Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.
- Royal Muscadine** — Bunches small and compact; fruit round, small, greenish-white; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and exceedingly pleasant.

Sabal Kanski — Said to be the Imperial table grape of Russia. A very handsome, very large coppery-red, oval grape, tapering at the ends; bunches immense, often weighing eight pounds; flesh sweet and crackling; a much superior grape to the Tokay in flavor, and on account of its firmness undoubtedly a good shipping grape.

Tokay Augesion — Bunches medium and compact; berries round; skin thin; greenish-white, shaded violet; pulp tender and sweet.

Verdel — Bunch short; berry oblong, yellowish-green, covered with fine bloom; ripens late, very productive.

Victoria Chasselas — Bunches large and compact; fruit medium, round; skin thin and slightly tinged with violet when exposed to the sun. A fine early table grape with pronounced Chasselas flavor, juicy, vinous and refreshing.

Weisser Steinschiller — Vine and foliage very distinct; bunches small, loosely set; berries violet rose, medium; flesh sweet but lacks flavor.

White Nice — Fruit pale, greenish-white, medium to large; flesh firm and juicy; bunches very large, but somewhat loose and straggling.

White Sweetwater — See Chasselas de Fontainbleau.

White Tokay — Bunches large and shouldered; berries greenish-white, large, ovate; flesh firm, with a sweet, pleasant flavor. A late, vinous grape.

GRAPES

. . AMERICAN VARIETIES . .

This class of grapes we would recommend to be planted in locations where the foreign varieties do not mature well. They are also particularly adapted for training on arbors, as they are strong growers and good climbers; the foliage is also very showy. They have a peculiar musky flavor.

Agawam — One of the best of the red varieties; bunch good size; berry tender and juicy.

Brighton — Resembles Catawba in color; flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality; ripens early; vine productive and vigorous.

Catawba — Bunches large and loose; berries round, of a coppery-red color, vinous and rich.

Champion — Berry round, large, bluish-black; The chief value consists in its earliness; a good sort where the seasons are short.

Clinton — Bunches small and compact; berries small, round, bluish-black; vine a rapid grower and heavy bearer; a good keeper and excellent for the table.

Concord — Large, black grape; bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant.

Delaware — Bunches small to medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, round, of a beautiful light red color, with whitish bloom; pulp exceedingly sweet, vinous, aromatic.

Eaton — Bunches very large and compact; berries large, round, covered with thick blue bloom; skin thick; a very showy grape.

Early Ohio — Said to be the earliest black grape known; bunch compact, berry medium, covered with bloom; quality good, first-class for market.

Early Victor — Bunches medium, compact; berry medium, round, black; flesh sweet and pleasant; vine vigorous and productive.

Elvira — Berries greenish-white, bunches small and compact; flesh sweet and pleasant; vine vigorous and productive.

Empire State — White, with a light tinge of yellow; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet and sprightly. Said to be a good keeper and valuable grape for market.

Eumelan — Bunch good size, compact; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet; quality excellent; berries large, round, black with fine bloom.

Geneva — Berries large and obovate; color light yellow when fully ripe; flesh juicy, vinous, sprightly and agreeable, bunch loose and shouldered.

Goethe — Bunches medium; berry large; skin thin yellowish-green, tinged with red; flesh tender, melting, sweet and delicious; ripens late.

- Green Mountain** (*Winchell*) — A new white grape, very valuable on account of its fine quality and earliness.
- Isabella** — Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.
- Ives' Seedling** — Vine exceedingly vigorous; bunches small; berries black, juicy and sweet; ripens late.
- Jefferson** — Bunch large, compact; berry large, light red with a lilac bloom; flesh meaty, juicy, sweet, aromatic. Said to be one of the finest red grapes either for market or home use.
- Lady** — A desirable variety in cold climates, very early; berry light greenish-yellow; skin thin; pulp tender, sweet.
- Lenoir** — A southern grape from Lenoir Co., N. C. Bunch medium to large; berries small, round, dark bluish-black; flesh tender, juicy and vinous and rich in coloring matter and very extensively used by our vineyardists for coloring clarets. An excellent variety for grafting on account of its *Phylloxera* resisting roots.
- Lindley** — Vine a vigorous grower; very handsome foliage; bunch loose; berry medium, round; color a rich shade of red; flesh tender, sweet, very aromatic.
- Martha** — Bunch and berries medium size; greenish-white; flesh tender, sweet and rich.
- Moore's Diamond** — A most desirable new white grape, originated in Brighton, N. Y. Bunch large, berry greenish-white, with yellow tinge, when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds.
- Moore's Early** — Bunch medium; berry very large, resembling Concord in quality, but with more pulp, and is ten days earlier.
- Niagara** — Bunch medium; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh, tender and sweet. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the best white grapes.
- Perkins** (*Red*) — Bunch and berry medium, quality fair; hardy, vigorous and productive.
- Pocklington** — Bunches very large; berries round, light golden yellow, very large and thickly set; excellent both for market and table.
- Rebecca** — A fine and delicious grape; skin thin, pale amber color at full maturity. Regarded as one of the highest flavored of the native grapes and recommended for garden culture.
- Salem** — A strong, vigorous grower; bunches large; berries large, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy and sweet.
- Triumph** — Bunch and berry very large; color golden yellow, nearly transparent, with delicate bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet and meaty; one the handsomest white grapes.
- Vergennes** (*Red*) — Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet of fair quality; one of the very best long keepers.
- Wilder** — Large, black berries; tender, juicy and sweet; vine vigorous, hardy and good bearer.
- Woodruff** — Vine a vigorous grower; bunch and berries very large and attractive and of very good quality. Ripens early and among the native grapes takes the lead as a red market grape.
- Worden** — Bunch very large and compact; berry large, black; an improved Concord.

NEW GRAPE

"The Pierce" — A remarkable, giant leaved, and very prolific variety, or rather, sport of the Isabella, produced by Mr. J. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara. The berries like the leaves, are of extraordinary size, and when ripe the fruit is exceedingly sweet and strongly aromatic. Berries bluish-black when fully matured. Commands a ready sale in the market, the demand exceeding the supply. For size and quality it can not be surpassed by any of the American varieties of grapes.

FOREIGN WINE GRAPES

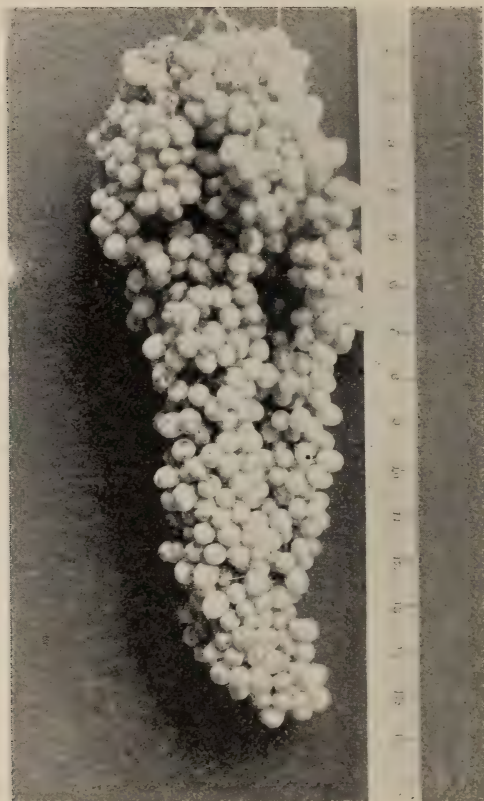
- Burger** — A German variety; produces a light, white wine; an immense bearer.
- Carignan** — Berries oblong, black; an excellent wine grape.
- Cabernet Sauvignon** — The grape of the famous Chateau Lafitte; bears well in Fresno; suitable for Southern and Central California and all Coast regions.
- Castella** (*Don Zelinho da Castella*) — Enormous bearer, and in every way better than Zinfandel; the famous grape of Portugal.
- Doradilla** — One of the finest white wine grapes of Spain; used largely for imparting fine flavor and body; good bearer; very fine.
- Fehér Zagos** — Vine a vigorous grower and immense bearer; very hardy and exceedingly productive in sandy and heavy soils; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish-green; good for wine or raisins.
- Franken Riesling** — The most popular white wine grape; bunches medium, very compact; berry round, yellowish-green, very sweet and spicy.
- Folle Blanche** — Berries medium sized, white; used extensively for the manufacture of brandy.
- Gray Riesling** — Bunch long; berries small, colored light red; very sweet.
- Grenache** — A strong growing variety; berries bluish-black, makes a high grade wine.
- Gutedel** — A German variety; berries firm, white; good for wine and table.
- Johannisberg Riesling** — Very productive, yields an excellent white wine; bunches medium, compact; berries small, round; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, juicy and highly flavored. This is the grape from which the celebrated Hock Wines are made.
- Listan** or **Temprana** — A very fine grower, good bearer; one of the very best white wine grapes of Portugal and Spain. Of this grape is made the famous Bucellas wine of Portugal.
- Mataro** — One of the finest grapes for claret; good bearer and heavy grower. All the great French authorities agree in placing the Mataro as the finest red wine grape of the Southern regions.
- Palomino Blanco** — The very best sherry grape of Spain; also fine for white wine.
- Pedro Ximenes** — One of the noblest of all white grapes; used for imparting flavor and aroma to poorer varieties.
- Petite Pinot** — Bunches and berries small; black; a valuable Burgundy wine grape.
- Semillon** — Bunches of good size, not very compact; berries good size and when ripe of a golden color; a good bearer, and is the principal grape raised in the Sauterne district of France.
- Trousseau** — Bunches elongated; berries black; a very strong grower; yields a dark colored wine of good quality.
- Verdelho** — The most exquisitely flavored white grape.
- Zinfandel** — Bunches large and compact; berries round, dark purple; the most extensively planted grape in California for making claret.

RAISIN GRAPES

- Muscat of Alexandria** — Bunches long and loose, shouldered; berry oval, yellowish-green; thick skin; flesh with a decided Muscat flavor; makes a very superior raisin, and distinguished from the Gordo Blanco variety by the shape of the berries, being oval; the quality of the raisins is the same.
- Muscat Canonhall** — Bunches large and very compact; berries very large; yellowish-green; skin thin; worthy of trial.
- Muscat Gordo Blanco** — Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries round; flesh juicy and sweet. Makes an excellent raisin.

Sultana — Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber colored, seedless, make fine currants; vine an immense bearer. Grows on sandy soils, producing large crops

Thompson's Seedless — Vine an enormous bearer and very rapid grower; bunches very large, berries greenish-yellow, oval, seedless; skin thin, much larger than the Sultana. This variety is attracting a great deal of attention in this valley, and is preferred to the Sultana, having many qualities superior to it. The raisins are of a very superior quality, and are in good demand.



THOMPSON SEEDLESS

White Corinth — Bunches small and compact, berries small and seedless; skin amber.

Zante Currant — (Black Corinth). Bunches medium, berries small, seedless, skin thin, black, blue bloom. flesh sweet, juicy and highly flavored; distinguished from the foregoing by the color of the berries, which are black, and larger. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce, and imported from Greece under the name "Zante Currant."

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early — Everbearing; large and firm; very early; bears during the entire season.

- Erie** — Very productive of berries of the largest size, coal black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form, and ripens early.
- Evergreen** — Introduced from Oregon; beautiful lacinated foliage, which it retains all winter; berries, large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; ripens from July to November; a fine berry for family use.
- Kittatinny** — Large, roundish, conical, glossy black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; the most popular variety in California.
- Lawton** — Fruit large, ripens late; very productive.
- Wilson's Early** — Large; early; very productive.
- Wilson's Junior** — A seedling of Wilson's Early; said to be hardier and more productive than its parent.

DEWBERRY

- Lucretia** — A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy black, handsome fruit, of excellent quality. The fruit ripens much earlier than the blackberry.

RASPBERRIES

- Caroline** — Fruit very large, of bright orange color.
- Cuthbert** — Berries very large; deep rich crimson; fine; good for shipping the most popular of all raspberries; stands the sun and heat well.
- Golden Queen** — Large, beautiful amber color; firm and of fine quality.
- Gregg** — Of good size, fine quality; very productive and hardy. Occupies the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among red sorts.
- Hansell** — Medium to large; bright crimson; canes vigorous and productive very early.
- Malboro** — The largest early red raspberry, ripening a few days after Hansell. Beautiful bright scarlet, of good but not high quality.
- Mammoth Cluster** — A large and very productive variety of the Black Cap quality very good.
- Ohio** — A very strong growing hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster, very productive and one of the best for market.
- Reliance** — Large, roundish; dark red; firm, with a pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; very productive.
- Turner** — Medium size, red; moderately firm, juicy and sweet; much esteemed for its good quality.
- Yellow Antwerp** — A strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, conical, of pale yellow color, with a fine, mild, sweet flavor.

NEW BERRIES

- The Logan Berry** — Originated with Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Cal., from whom it derives its name. This berry is unlike any in previous existence, a hybrid between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. The fruit is sometimes an inch and one-quarter long, dark red, as large as the largest blackberry, and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. Seeds small, soft and few. Fruit ripens early, just after strawberries, nearly all being gone before blackberries or raspberries become plentiful. Always sell at a high price, and in great demand. The vine or cane of the Logan Berry grows entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry, it trails or grows upon the ground more like a dewberry. The canes are very large, without thorns, but have very fine soft spines; leaves more like those of the raspberry than Blackberry. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam is without an equal.

The Strawberry Raspberry — (*Japanese Origin*). A dwarf raspberry, leaves like the rose, flowers large, snow white. Fruit of the size and shape of a large strawberry and entirely distinct from any other raspberry. The flavor is most delicious, whether eaten fresh or cooked, or as preserves. Bush dies down in the winter; it is therefore perfectly hardy.

Wineberry — (*Japanese*). A new fruit belonging to the raspberry family, originated from seed sent over to this country from Japan. The vine is a remarkably robust grower, and very productive. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered very thickly with purplish red hairs, so as to present the appearance of a moss rose-bud. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit in all its beauty. The berries are of medium size, running through all shades of amber to crimson as they ripen. A bush in full fruiting presents a very pretty sight. Fruit of good quality, with a sprightly, sub-acid flavor. When cooked it acquires a delicious flavor, not surpassed by any other berry.



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JAPANESE WINEBERRY

GOOSEBERRIES

AMERICAN

Downing — Fruit good size, roundish oval, whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft and very good.

Smith's Improved — A seedling from Houghton; fruit quite large, and a stronger grower than the parent; light green, sweet and excellent; very productive.

ENGLISH

Berkeley — Immensely prolific, large and handsome; ripens very early, and always commands the highest market price.

Champion — A new variety introduced here from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

Industry — Regarded as the best English gooseberry yet introduced; the fruit is of the largest size, dark red and hairy; rich and agreeable.

CURRANTS

Black Naples — Very large, black; valuable for jams and jellies.

Cherry — Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and valuable market variety.

Fay's Prolific — A new currant, which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.

La Versailles — A French variety of very large size, resembling the Cherry; of great beauty and very productive.

White Grape — Large, yellowish-white; valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts.

STRAWBERRIES

Belmont — A strong grower; fruit very large, handsome, regular in shape; color very bright and showy; flesh of good quality.

Big Bob — Fruit of large size and of good quality, adapted for local market but not for distant shipment.

Bubach No. 5 — Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm; plant a strong grower, with large foliage, and very productive; too soft for long shipment; a most desirable berry for home use and near-by market.

Champion — Fruit large, firm, melting, sweet.

Jessie — Large, handsome, roundish conical, dark red, firm and of good quality; plant vigorous and productive.

Jewell — Very large, good form, bright color and remarkably firm. A fine berry and worthy of trial.

Longworth's Prolific — One of the best known varieties in this state, and an old favorite; always commanding a high price in the markets.

Manchester — Large, late; plants very productive.

Miner's Prolific — Fruit medium to large; flesh light red; moderately firm, juicy, sub-acid and of fair quality; ripens late.

Monarch of the West — Large, bright red; plants very hardy, with large, showy foliage; one of the most popular varieties in California.

Parry — A seedling of the Jersey Queen; plant is vigorous; berries uniformly large, bright scarlet; handsome and good; plants are very prolific; one of the best of the new sorts.

Parker Earle — Plant of robust habit and remarkably productive; fruit uniformly large and ripens evenly; flesh moderately firm. One of the most profitable strawberries.

Sharpless — This old and well-known sort is still very popular, and is probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety; fruit large, bright scarlet; flesh light red; moderately firm, sweet, rich and of good flavor; very profitable for market and also for home use.

NEW STRAWBERRIES

Australian Crimson — One of the best for a hot climate; one of the first to mature its fruit in the spring and continuing until late in the summer. A most excellent shipper; the berries average large in size, of a brilliant crimson color and most deliciously flavored.

Mexican (*Arizona Everbearing*) — A plant with heavy, dark green foliage, fruit enormous in size, cherry red in color, deliciously sweet and highly flavored; very productive; everbearing in Southern California.

ESCULENT ROOTS

ARTICHOKES

Large Green Globe — The best for general cultivation.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal — A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto — Southern origin; earlier, larger, tender, and more regular in growth than the above.

RHUBARB

Early Prince and **Golden Syrup** — These two varieties were imported from England, where they are general favorites. The former is large and early and the latter is popular for its size and flavor.

Myatt's Linnaeus — Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

HOP ROOTS



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES

- Acacia of Constantinople** (*julibrissin*) — One of the very handsomest shade and avenue trees of Southern Europe, most extensively planted in Smyrna as an avenue tree; fine, feathery foliage; highly adapted to the warmer parts of California, and unsurpassed for grace and beauty.
- Ailantus, Glandulosa, Tree of Heaven** — A lofty, rapid growing tree, thriving well on barren soils, and making a beautiful shade tree; many object to it on account of the disagreeable odor of the leaves and flowers.
- Alder, European** — A remarkably rapid growing tree, with roundish, wedged shaped foliage. Well adapted to moist situations.
- “ **Imperial Cut-leaved** — A stately, vigorous growing tree, of graceful habit, with large and deeply lacinated foliage. A grand lawn tree.
- Ash, European** — A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds.
- “ **Flowering** (*Ornus*) — A native of the south of Europe; flowers greenish-white, produced in large clusters on the ends of the branches.
- Beech, European** — A beautiful tree, attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet.
- “ **Purple Leaved** — Foliage is deep purple in Spring, changing to crimson in the Fall.
- Birch, European White** — Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful, with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.
- “ **Purple Leaved** — A variety having purple foliage.
- “ **Red Birch** — An American species of moderate growth, graceful habit, with fine foliage and reddish-brown bark.
- Broussonetia, papyrifera** (*Paper Mulberry*) — A low, bushy-headed tree of rapid growth, with light green, downy leaves. A fine tree for city streets. Fruit round and covered with small succulent red seeds, not edible.
- Catalpa, aurea** — A medium sized tree, having heart-shaped leaves of a golden color in the Spring.
- “ **bigonioides** — A rapid-growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves; remarkable for its clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers in Spring.
- “ **Kämpferi** — A dwarf Japanese variety, with large leaves; flowers cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow.
- Chestnut, Spanish or Italian** — A very ornamental tree; very effective as a lawn tree.
- Elm, American White** — A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees.
- “ **American Black** — A variety of the above of more erect habit.
- “ **Berardi** — A miniature variety of Elm. Tree of slender growth, pyramidal habit, with deeply and delicately cut foliage.
- “ **Clemmeri** — Medium size, of moderate growth and fine form. A very popular avenue tree in Belgium.
- “ **Cork-bark** — A valuable shade tree, and very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.
- “ **Dovæi** — A vigorous growing variety; well adapted for street planting.
- “ **English or French** (*Campestris*) — An erect tree of rapid, compact growth, with dark green foliage; very robust, attaining an immense size. One of the best in this valley.

Elm, Golden English — A very handsome tree, with foliage of a uniform bronzy-gold color.

“ **Huntingdon** — Very erect; bark smooth, leaves large, of light green color; one of the finest of the European Elms.

“ **Latifolia** — A very handsome spreading variety, with broad foliage.

“ **Monumental** — A slow-growing dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column; very distinct and beautiful.

“ **Nettle-leaved** — A rapid-growing, handsome variety, with long, serrated and undulating leaves; unique and beautiful.

“ **Purple-leaved** — A striking variety with erect branches; leaves of a rich purple color when young.

“ **Variegated** — Small leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant; tree a rapid erect grower.

Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus*) — A small native tree with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals.

Horse Chestnut, European — A handsome tree of regular form, with showy foliage, and covered in the spring with panicles of showy white-tinged, red flowers. A very ornamental tree.

“ **Red-flowering** — A smaller tree; and producing deep red flowers; very ornamental and well adapted for lawn culture.

Judas Tree or Red Bud, American — A medium-sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. A very fine ornamental tree. Thrives well in this valley.

“ **White Flowering** — A native of South Europe. Tree of the same habit as the above but flowers are pure white.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*) — A native tree of medium growth, rough bark, and blunt cane like branches devoid of small twigs.

Kolreuteria, Paniculata — A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage, and large terminal panicles of showy golden yellow flowers; a most desirable tree for the lawn.

Linden, American — A rapid-growing, large-sized tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

“ **European** — A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, better suited to our climate than the former variety.

“ **White-leaved** — Showy, heart-shaped foliage; light green above and silvery beneath. Its handsome form and foliage render it worthy of being classed among the finest of our ornamental trees.

Locust, Bessoniana (*Thornless*) — The most ornamental of all the locust family; forms a solid, compact head, with dark green, luxuriant foliage.

“ **Common or Black** — A rapid growing tree with spreading branches; a valuable lumber tree, and used for various mechanical purposes.

“ **Decaisneana** — A vigorous, straggling-growing variety, producing an abundance of fine rose colored flowers in the spring time.

“ **Honey** — A handsome, hardy tree, with small foliage and formidable thorns.

“ **Inermis** — A fine thornless variety; head round and compact.

“ **Rose-flowered** — Of dwarf habit; beautiful rose-colored flowers, branches gummy; quite interesting.

Magnolia, Acuminata (*Cucumber Tree*) — A majestic, pyramidal-growing tree, with large, conspicuous leaves and yellowish-white flowers; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name.

“ **Stellata** — A beautiful dwarf species, producing pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April; earlier than any other magnolia.

Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo (*Salisburia*) — A remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

Maple, Box Elder (*negundo*) — Large fine-spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than other maples; a fine avenue tree.

“ **Box Elder Variegated** (*negundo var*) — A very compact dwarf-growing tree, with small ash-like leaves, and very distinctly streaked with white.

“ **Californian** (*macrophylla*) — A rapid growing variety, with large leaves; indigenous in this State and found mostly along creek bottoms.

“ **English or Cork-barked** (*campestre*) — A native of Europe, a slow-growing stocky, tree of compact, roundish habit, and with rough bark full of deep fissures.

“ **Norway** (*platanoides*) — From Europe; a large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden.

“ **Reitenbach's Norway** — An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves which retain their color through the season.

“ **Silver or Soft** (*eriocarpum*) — A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree.

“ **Sugar** (*saccharinum*) — A well-known native tree of stately growth; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; and also very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

“ **Sycamore** — A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth; ash-gray colored bark.

Mountain Ash, American — A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.

“ **European** — A fine tree, with dense and regular head, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing — A very rapid grower, a valuable shade tree; produces a good fruit.

“ **Lick's American** — Originated by the late James Lick. Fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor. Tree a strong, thrifty grower.

“ **Moretti** — A rapid growing tree, with pretty foliage; valuable for shade and timber. Fruit abundant, but small and insipid.

“ **Multicaulis** — Valuable tree for shade and timber; fruit worthless; leaves are large and it is considered to be one of the best for silk worms.

“ **New American** — A rapid-growing tree, with fine, large leaves; very handsome and valuable as an avenue or shade tree; fruit large and black.

“ **Persian** (*English*) — A variety of slow growth but producing the largest and finest fruit of all Mulberries. Very productive. The fruit is large, black one to one and a half inches long; very juicy, aromatic, with a sub-acid flavor; ripens from June to October. Good for preserves.

“ **Russian** — Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite Colonists of the Northwest; valuable for its fruit and timber.

“ **White** (*Alba*) — A native of China; tree of rapid, slender growth. Will grow in any soil when once established. Cultivated chiefly for food for the silk worm.

Oak English (*Robur*) — The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree of spreading slow growth. A majestic and grand shade tree in maturity.

“ **Red American** (*rubra*) — An American species of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish-red in the Fall.

“ **Scarlet** (*coccinea*) — A rapid growing, pyramidal tree; especially remarkable in the Autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

“ **Turkey** (*cerris*) — A native of South Europe; of a rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed; leaves change to brown in Autumn. Fine for the lawn.

Paulownia Imperialis — A rapid growing, tropical looking tree from Japan, with enormous, round leaves; produces large clusters of purple trumpet-shaped flowers in the Spring. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from 6 to 10 feet high, with leaves of immense size and splendid tropical effect.



CAMPERDOWN ELM
(From a specimen on our grounds)

Peach, Double Red — Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

“ **Double White** — Flowers pure white and double; superb.

Persimmon, American — A rapid growing tree, with smooth and glossy leaves, producing a small, reddish-yellow fruit.

Plum, Purple-leaved (*Pissardi*) — Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple. The fruit from its formation is also purple until it ripens. Introduced from Persia.

Poplar, Aurea Van Geertii — Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.

“ **Bolleana** — Of recent introduction. A very compact, upright grower, with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath; the most desirable of all poplars.

“ **Carolina** — A vigorous growing variety, with large, bright green leaves.

“ **Lombardy** — A very rapid, erect-growing tree, with tall, spiry, form; very desirable in landscape gardening.

“ **Pyramidal** — A compact, pyramidal grower; leaves dark green above and pale green underneath.

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*) — Very ornamental; flowers yellow; leaves abruptly pinnate. Tree of medium growth.

Sophora Japonica — A handsome, locust-like tree, but with better and glossier foliage than the common locust; very desirable for the interior; flowers creamy white.

Sycamore, European — A rapid, erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage; far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives very well in this valley, and is a very desirable avenue tree.

Taxodium, distichum (*Deciduous Cypress*) — The latest tree to put forth green leaves in the Spring. A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow, and tapers regularly from base to tip. Requires rich, moist ground. A very desirable and ornamental tree.

Texas Umbrella (*Melia Azedarach Umbracliformis*)—Entirely different from the Pride of China; takes the shape of an umbrella; is of striking beauty, and is one of the handsomest of shade trees; shade very dense. Foliage bright dark green; produces lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by a fruit with an external pulp, and a hard nut within. We are making a specialty of the culture of this, the most beautiful of all deciduous trees, and can recommend it as something extraordinarily fine. One of the best trees for this valley, thriving and growing luxuriantly in almost any soil.

Thorn, English Hawthorn—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers white.

“ **Double White**—Has small, double white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers.

“ **Double Pink**—Similar to above in all respects but color, which is pink or rose.

“ **Paul's Double** (*New*)—Flowers in cluster; very double, large and full, and of a deep, crimson color; superior to any of its color.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*)—A rapid-growing tree, with rich, glossy foliage; flowers tulip-shaped, greenish-yellow; a very fine shade tree.

Walnut, American Black—A native species, of great size and majestic habit; bark very dark and deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful; nut round.

“ **California Black**—A native of this State; a rapid-growing tree, bearing a nut with a very hard shell.

Willow, Golden—A handsome tree; conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its golden yellow bark.

“ **Osier**—Low-growing tree, valuable for making baskets.

Yellow Wood (*Virgilea lutea*)—One of the finest of American trees, of moderate growth; foliage of a light green color; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long, drooping racemes covering the tree.

Xanthoceras, sorbifolia—From Central China. A tree of small stature with pinnate leaves like the Mountain Ash. Flowers white, with red streaks about the base of the petals. Very floriferous and a very desirable ornamental tree.

WEeping TREES

Ash, European—One of the finest lawn trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

“ **Gold-barked**—A conspicuous tree at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches.

Birch, Cut-leaved—A charming tree, with deeply laciniated foliage. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree.

Elm, Camperdown—Vigorous branches, having a uniform weeping habit, overlapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

“ **Slippery**—A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit; branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground.

Mulberry, Teas' Russian—A very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; one of the most graceful of weeping trees.

Poplar, Large-leaved—A variety with slender, drooping, graceful branches, like cords; foliage dark shiny green and deeply serrated.



WEeping RUSSIAN MULBERRY

(From a specimen on our grounds)

Sophora—A beautiful weeping tree of very regular and graceful habit.

Willow, American—A dwarf species, with slender branches; one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

“ **Common** (*babylonica*)—The well-known weeping willow.

“ **Kilmarnock**—Very hardy; thrives well in all soils; a very graceful tree with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head; one of the finest of this class of trees.

EVERGREEN TREES

Acacia cyanophylla—Flowers yellow; leaves very large, often one foot long; glaucous green, almost blue; branches drooping.

“ **dealbata**—The Silver Wattle. A fine, rapid-growing tree, with feathery foliage, and covered in the spring with racemes of golden yellow flowers.

“ **decurrens** (*Black Wattle*)—An elegant tree with fine, feathery foliage.

“ **floribunda**—A rapid growing tree, of a pendulous habit; flowers profusely.

Acacia latifolia — An upright-growing variety, with broad leaves; yellow flowers.

“ **lineata** — Of erect growth, with narrow, linear leaves and spikes of yellow flowers.

“ **lopantha gigantea** — A very rapid-growing tree, with feathery foliage, very handsome, but not hardy.

“ **leucophylla** — Flowers yellow; leaves six inches long, ending in a soft point. The whole aspect of the tree is silky.

“ **melanoxylon** — (*Black Wood Tree*) — A strong, upright-growing tree, very desirable for parks and street ornamentation.

“ **mollissima** — A fine, erect growing tree, with glaucous, green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow and borne in racemes; a rapid-growing tree and well adapted to this valley.

“ **pycnantha** (*Golden Wattle*) — Of rapid growth; leaves long and narrow; flowers yellow, in long, solitary, axillary spikes.

“ **suavolens** — A fine, erect growing tree, with feathery foliage and yellow flowers.

“ **trovissima** — Thorny, very rapid grower, very desirable for hedges.

Araucaria, Bidwillii — A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls; closely set with spiny, shining, deep green leaves; very handsome for the lawn and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees. Thrives well here.

“ **excelsa** — (*Norfolk Island Pine*) — One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical.

“ **imbricata** (*Chili Pine*) — A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

Arbor Vitæ, American — A beautiful native species commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

“ **Chinese** (*orientalis*) — From China and Japan; a small tree, with erect branches and dense, flat, light green foliage.

“ **Chinese Golden** — One of the most elegant and justly popular of the *Arbor Vitæ*s; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assuming a beautiful golden tint in the spring.

“ **Ever-Golden** (*semper-aurea*) — A new variety of dwarf habit, but of free growth; retains its golden tint the year round; one of the very best of the variegated evergreen trees.

“ **Gigantea** (*Libocedrus decurrens*) — A very ornamental, distinct, erect, compact-growing tree, with a stout trunk; branches a bright, rich, glossy green, glaucous underneath; a native of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, attaining a height of 140 feet.



ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII

(From a specimen on the grounds of
M. Theo. Kearney)



ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA
(From a specimen on the grounds of
M. Theo. Kearney)

very desirable for lawn decoration. A very attractive evergreen; thrives well in this climate.

California Nutmeg (*Torreya*)—A handsome yew-like tree, forming a compact head and producing a nut very much resembling the nutmeg of commerce.

Camphor Tree (*Laurus Camphora*)—A rank-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil, a native of Japan; bright green foliage and well adapted for a lawn. To prepare the camphor of commerce, the root, trunk and branches are broken up and treated with water in closed vessels, the volatilized camphor being sublimated on rice straw. No garden is complete without it.

Casuarina, quadrivalvis—A native of Australia; of quick growth; a very handsome and striking tree; wood valuable for shingles and fuel.

“ **stricta**—Is tougher than the other species. Excellent wood for tool handles.

Cedar, atlantica—A very handsome pyramidal tree, with silvery-green foliage; branches have an upright-growing tendency and are very dense. A very fine tree for a lawn.

“ **Deodara** (*Himalaya Cedar*)—Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery-green foliage, forming a dense net work. The finest, most rapid growing of all cedars, and worthy of a place in every garden.

“ **Glauca**—Very fine, upright grower, with glaucous green foliage.

“ **Lebanon**—A magnificent tree, with short, horizontal branches and dense, dark green foliage.

“ **Variegated**—This is a very handsome tree, having the habit of the Deodara with variegated foliage.

Arbor Vitæ, Golden (*aurea*)—A Chinese variety, nearly spherical in form, and with bright yellow-tinted foliage in the spring.

“ **Japan** (*filiformis*)—A most beautiful, compact, upright growing variety, having thread-like foliage.

“ **Occidentalis Hoveyi**—A fine compact bush, with numerous flat branches of a yellowish-green color; of dwarf habit.

Brachychiton, acerifolium (*Flame tree*)—A sturdy tree of pyramidal habit, with large, handsome foliage, producing masses of scarlet flowers, which are thrown out well above the foliage, making a grand effect when mixed with other trees.

“ **poplarifolium**—Foliage resembling that of the Poplar in shape.

California Laurel or Bay Tree—(*Oreodaphne*)—A very handsome native tree, with light green foliage, which emits an agreeable perfume when bruised.

California Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*)—The famous Big Tree of this State; it makes a handsome pyramid when young;

Cephalotaxus, Fortunei — A handsome tree; a native of Japan, with yew-like foliage; branches long, slender and pendulous.

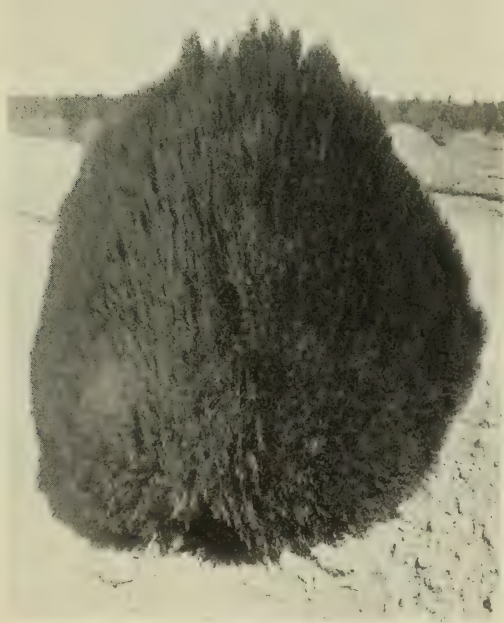
Cryptomeria, elegans — An elegant tree of pyramidal form; foliage turning brown in winter.

“ **japonica** — A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline, attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet.

Cypress, funeral — Beautiful drooping branches; especially adapted for cemeteries.

“ **Guadalupensis** — An erect, pyramidal grower, with glaucous green foliage.

“ **Italian** — A tall, erect, tapering tree, with branches running parallel with the stem; very desirable for cemeteries and arches.



ARBOR VITAE GOLDEN

(From a specimen on our grounds)

“ **Lawsoniana** — A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue.

“ **Lawsoniana Erecta Viridis** — Upright Lawson Cypress.

“ **Monterey** — A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges.

“ **Monterey Variegated** — Very striking; foliage very prettily marked with golden-yellow.

Eucalyptus, amygdalina (*Messmate Gum*) — Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 500 feet in height. Makes first-class timber for flooring boards, scantling, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting. Yields more essential oil than any other variety.



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA

(From a specimen on our grounds)

Eucalyptus, citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*)—A very pretty ornamental tree, with lemon-scented foliage. Rather tender.

- “ **corynocalyx** (*Sugar Gum*)—Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves. Timber very durable and used for railroad ties. One of the best.
- “ **ficifolia** (*Scarlet flowering*)—A most striking variety of dwarfish habit, with very large, dark green leaves and producing large panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers. One of the most ornamental and effective trees among the Eucalyptus. Very desirable for small gardens.
- “ **globulus** (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*)—One of the most useful of all and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in all warm countries, on account of its malaria destroying qualities. Remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawn and split.
- “ **occidentalis**—A native of Western Australia; timber is valuable and the tree resists drought. A very thrifty and attractive tree.
- “ **polyanthema**—A moderate grower, perfectly hardy. Timber very valuable for underground work, being remarkably hard and durable. One of the handsomest of the family, very graceful in habit; foliage silvery-gray.

Eucalyptus, robusta— Well adapted to low ground and also to the driest locations; very symmetrical in habit, branches directly opposite in regular whorls; foliage large, of a deep, glossy green color; flowers large creamy-white. A very popular street tree; the only objection to it, is its brittleness on reaching maturity. Timber of a beautiful red color, valuable for fuel and building.

“ **rostrata** (*Red Gum*) -- Well-known and highly esteemed in this section. The timber is unsurpassed for durability and is used for railroad ties, street pavements, ship building, etc.

“ **rudis** — A native of Western Australia and said to be a great resister of drought. The leaves on the young trees are almost round; afterward become long and of lanceolate shape. The flowers are creamy-white. Our attention was first directed to this variety by our neighbor Dr. I. S. Eshleman, of the Minnewawa Vineyard, who has a large grove now about 15 years old. He speaks of it as follows: “ This grand Eucalyptus is certainly worthy of extensive cultivation and I take great pleasure in recommending it. It is a fine, rapid symmetrical grower; the bark does not peel off; its branches, being very tenacious, are not easily broken even by the severest wind storms. It is very hardy and as an avenue tree it is surpassed by no other variety of Eucalyptus. In addition to all this it is a constant bloomer, flowering almost the entire year.” We have watched this variety for a number of years now and do not hesitate to endorse all the doctor says in its favor. It has not been disseminated much, for outside of a few trees here, at Santa Monica, and at the grounds of the State University, it is not known. This is certainly a valuable acquisition to our list of Eucalyptus, and where once planted will undoubtedly be grown in preference to all other varieties.

“ **viminalis** — A rapid growing variety and very hardy. On rich soil it grows to a gigantic size. The young bark and leaves yield Australian Manna, a hard, opaque, sweet substance.

Ficus, elastica (*Indian Rubber Tree*)

— A magnificent decorative plant when small; leaves large, dark shining green above and yellowish-green below. One of the grandest of ornamental trees and attains a very large size in locations not subject to too much frost. Will thrive where the lemon will grow.

“ **macrophylla** — Not as hardy as the above, but with much larger leaves. Valuable as a decorative plant.

Grevillea robusta (*Australian “Silk Oak”*) — A very graceful, ferny-leaved tree, covered in the summer months with yellow and crimson flowers; a grand avenue tree.

Holly, European (*Ilex*) — A small tree, with shining, dark green, thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. In winter the tree is covered with bright red berries.

“ **Golden Variegated** — Leaves having a large blotch of creamy-yellow surrounded by a green border,



LAWSON CYPRESS

(From a specimen on the grounds of M. Theo. Kearney)

Juniper, Bermudiana — A very beautiful tree, with foliage of a yellowish-green.

“ **Irish** — An erect, dense, conical tree, resembling a pillar of green.

“ **Virginian Red Cedar** — An American tree, varying much in habit and color of foliage. Very ornamental.

Libocedrus, decurrens (See *Arbor Vitæ Gigantea*) — A rapid growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage glossy-green color.

Loquat (*Photinia japonica*) — A fine ornamental tree, with large crumpled dark green, glossy leaves, and fragrant white flowers; producing a delicious, sub-acid, golden-yellow fruit in the Spring.

“ **Large-fruited** — A variety producing large fruit, otherwise like the preceding.

Magnolia, grandiflora — The most noble of American evergreen trees; foliage is thick, brilliant green in the upper surface and rusty underneath; the flowers are pure white, of immense size and very fragrant.

“ **Oxoniensis** — Bears large, pure white, double flowers when only a foot high. The hardiest variety of Magnolia, succeeding in localities where others fail entirely.

Oak Cork — A very ornamental variety of evergreen oak; thrives well here. The outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce.

Pepper Tree — A most popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine, feathery foliage; producing clusters of reddish berries in Autumn. Perfectly hardy with us and one of the most popular street trees.

Pine, Austrian — A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, dark leaves.

“ **halepensis** — A fine, Asiatic variety, with dense, bluish foliage.

“ **Monterey** (*insignis*) — The most desirable pine for shade and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State.

“ **ponderosa** — A noble tree, attaining the height of one hundred feet; very rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

“ **sylvestris** — A fine, robust-growing tree, with erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) — California's finest timber tree; very graceful.

Retinospora, ericoides (*Japanese Cypress*) — A dwarf shrub with bright green branches above and glaucous beneath, assuming a ruddy tint in Winter; very ornamental.

Spruce, Douglas — Large, conical form, spreading, horizontal branches; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

“ **Nordmann's Silver** — Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below; an exceedingly handsome tree.

“ **Norway** (*excelsa*) — An elegant tree; a lofty, rapid grower and of pyramidal form; the branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree is twenty feet high.

“ **White** — A native tree of medium size; foliage silvery-gray and bark light colored.

Thujaopsis, borealis (*Nootka Sound Cypress*) — A desirable species from Nootka Sound. It is a pyramid in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with bluish shade.

“ **dolobrata** (*Hatchet-leaved Arbor Vitæ*) — A most peculiar looking tree from Japan. Leaves shining green above, silvery-white beneath; of a pendulous and dwarfish habit.

“ **dolobrata variegata** — Same as the above, only that the ends of the branches are tipped with a pale yellow color.

Yew, English (*baccata*) — A densely-branched spreading bush, of a dark, sombre hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms.

“ **Dwarf Golden** (*elegantissima*) — One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens; the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective. Of slow growth.



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS.

(From a specimen on the grounds of M. Theo. Kearney)

Yew, Irish (*hibernica*)—An upright growing variety, with deep, dark green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed, forming a pyramidal or broom-shaped head. A very distinct and beautiful variety.

“ **Japan** (*adpressa*)—Native of the mountains of Japan. A low, spreading shrub, with short, acute, dark green leaves and pale pink berries.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Aralia, papyrifera (*Chinese Rice Paper Plant*)—Large, handsome leaves, and very free in growth.

“ **sieboldii**—Beautiful plants, with large, glossy, palmate leaves.

Arbutus, Unedo (*Strawberry Tree*)—Foliage dark green, peculiarly beautiful in the Fall, when the tree is covered at once with blossoms and ripe fruit, which is edible. A native of the South of Europe.

- Aucuba, japonica** — A very handsome shrub, and one of the best of the colored leaved foliaged plants; leaves large distinctly speckled with golden yellow. Should be grown in partial shade.
- Azara, microphylla** — A handsome shrub, with small, dark, shining green leaves, and covered in the Autumn with small, orange-colored berries.
- Berberis, canadensis** — A native species, with handsome, distinct foliage and yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.
- “ **Darwinii** — This is the finest of all *Berberis*; foliage thick and leathery, flowers orange-yellow and deliciously fragrant.
- Box Tree, Dwarf** (*suffructicosa*) — A fine small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves. The variety so extensively used for edging.
- “ **sempervirens** — A handsome lawn shrub with small, deep green foliage; also very suitable for making hedges. Wood is very hard.
- “ **sempervirens argentea** — Of the same habit as the above, but with silver-striped leaves.
- Broom Scotch** (*Genista*) — A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches; and covered in the Spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Very effective for grouping.
- “ **Spanish** — An upright growing shrub; flowers yellow, produced very freely in the Spring on long, pendulous, round, leafless branches.
- Camellia, Japonica** — Very beautiful winter flowering evergreens. Their handsome, shining, dark green foliage, and magnificent wax-like flowers of various colors, render them indispensable for the conservatory, and well adapted for parlor or window culture. Perfectly hardy in this climate, in the open ground, but should be planted in a shady place and protected the first year. We offer the Single Red and the double varieties of various colors, also the Variegated-leaved.
- Cotoneaster, microphylla** — A very small shrub, covered with red berries in the winter; makes a very pretty border plant.
- Crataegus, Pyracantha** (*Evergreen Thorn. Burning Bush*) — A thick, thorny evergreen shrub, valuable either when grown singly or as a hedge. Foliage small, of a rich dark glossy green color. Covered with white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, hanging on the plant all winter, making it very attractive.
- Daphne, White Flowering** — A low growing shrub, with dark, bright green foliage, and very fragrant white flowers.
- “ **Variegated** — Leaves variegated and flowers purplish.
- Diosma, ericoides** (*Breath of Heaven*) — A handsome little shrub, with heath-like foliage, and small, white, star-shaped flowers. The leaves when bruised emit a powerful perfume.
- Elæagnus, argentea** — A beautiful shrub of erect growth; leaves covered with silvery scales.
- “ **elegantissima** — More ornamental than the above, with dark green, leathery leaves, peculiarly margined and dusted with golden yellow.
- Escallonia, roseum** — Of dwarf growth; with bright, shining green leaves and light rose colored flowers. Native of South America.
- Euonymus** — A very interesting genus of evergreen shrubs, very desirable for hedges; stands pruning well. The variegated varieties are very effective when planted alone. Are of very easy culture.
- “ **japonica** — Bright green leaves; can be trimmed in any way desired.
- “ **Duc d'Anjou** — Foliage light green, with center of the leaves variegated with golden yellow.
- “ **Golden-leaved** (*Aurea*) — A shrub highly esteemed for its mottled, golden yellow foliage.
- “ **Golden Margined** (*Latifolia Aurea Marginata*) — Leaves edged with golden yellow; very fine.

- Euonymus, pulchellus** — A dwarf growing variety, with small, deep dark green leaves. Very desirable for low hedges.
- “ **Radicans variegata** — A vigorous creeping variety, with light green silver-edged foliage.
- “ **Silver Variegated** (*argentea*) — A very choice upright growing shrub, with silvery variegated foliage.
- Fabiana, imbricata** — An erect growing shrub, with dark green foliage, and numerous tube-shaped white flowers.
- Heath, Mediterranean** — A small, compact evergreen, with feathery foliage, and producing purplish-pink flowers in the Spring.
- Laurel, English** — A fine, large evergreen, with broad shining green leaves. Produces large panicles of creamy white flowers; followed by purple berries.
- “ **Portugal** — A dwarfish shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves; flowers creamy white, appearing in very large panicles.
- “ **Sweet Bay** (*nobilis*) — A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub, with deep, dark green, fragrant leaves, and covered in the Fall with berries. If properly pruned, one of the handsomest of decorative plants. The leaves are placed between the layers of the Smyrna Figs and impart a peculiar pleasant flavor to the fruit.
- Laurustinus** — A well known winter flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.
- “ **Rotundifolia** — Far superior to the common variety; leaves rounded, deep glossy green. Flowers much larger than the above. Better adapted to this valley; never sun-scalds.
- “ **Variegated** — Leaves beautifully blotched with silvery white. Very fine.
- Ligustrum, California** — A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium sized leaves; producing white flowers in June. A valuable hedge plant.
- “ **Japanese** — A large shrub, with glossy, dark green, leathery leaves; flowers white, borne in clusters, followed by purplish-blue berries. A very desirable hedge plant, stands trimming well.
- “ **Japanese Variegated** — Of more compact growth than the preceding; leaves margined and blotched creamy white. Very effective for grouping.
- “ **ovalifolium** — A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, green leaves. Of very easy culture.
- Mahonia Aquifolium** — A native variety with shining, purplish, prickly leaves, and bright yellow flowers.
- “ **Japonica** — Very distinct species with unbranched stems and leaves about 1 foot long. The bright yellow flowers in terminal clusters of long racemes.
- Myrtle, Common** — A dwarf shrub, with shining green leaves, and fragrant white flowers.
- “ **Microphylla, Small-leaved** — A variety with small, dark green foliage, set closely along the branches.
- Oleander** — We are making the growing of these beautiful flowers a specialty, and have selected the following fine varieties as the best in our collection of over fifty varieties, imported direct by us from the principal nurseries of Europe. Oleanders are particularly adapted to this climate and are deserving of more cultivation than has been given to them; their large, deep green foliage, combined with their rich, fragrant flowers of many hues, which appear all summer, render them our most attractive and effective of ornamental plants. The single and semi-double Oleanders are very floriferous, and equally as fine as the double ones. In fact, some of the very finest are among the single varieties.

SINGLE

- “ **Areostat** — Color very soft rose; petals edged with bright rose.
- “ **Docteur Golfin** — Very bright lilac-rose; center of throat deeper.

Oleander, Frederic Guibert — Truss large, light rose; throat light rose, streaked with crimson; very floriferous.

“ **Laurifolium** — Especially remarkable on account of its stiff, broad foliage like that of a laurel; flowers rosy pink, streaked white.

“ **Madame Sarah Bernhardt** — This is a most magnificent Oleander, and one of the very best; flower truss very large and full; flowers close, of the color of the rose *Souvenir de la Malmaison*; center streaked with light crimson; large.

“ **Nankin** — One of the very best; flower truss large, upright; flowers light salmon yellow, changing to deep salmon yellow; throat deep yellow, streaked orange and crimson; especially fine in Fall.

“ **Souvenir de Cazalis Allut** — Very deep, carmine crimson, shaded and streaked deep maroon; very fine.

SEMI-DOUBLE

“ **Madoni Grandiflorum** — Flowers large, white; throat cream color; very fine and floriferous.

“ **Madam Peyre** — Triple corolla; changeable from pure ivory to bright straw color; throat deeper yellow; very fine and desirable.

“ **Professor Durand** — Two corollas; color changing from creamy-yellow to deep amber yellow; throat always deep amber yellow; very fine.

DOUBLE

“ **Album Plenum** — Very fine, small white flowers; very perfect and sweet-scented.

“ **Atropurpureum Duplex** — One of the finest Oleanders; color deep crimson-carmine, streaked with pure white; very fine and effective.

“ **Common Rose** — Flowers a lovely, flesh colored pink, with snow-white stripes. The edges of the petals are fringed; very fine, late flowering.

“ **De Brun** — Color carmine-lake; very fine and desirable; streaked with white stripes.

“ **Mrs. F. Roeding** (*New*) — This magnificent Oleander, originated by us, is a chance seedling out of several thousand, raised from the imported varieties. If properly pruned to one stem, the branches form a fine compact, dense head, covered in summer with trusses of beautiful double pink flowers (the color of the *La France* rose) delightfully fragrant, and with fringed petals, which completely envelope the plant. The plant is perfectly hardy, more so than any other variety and it is in every respect a very superior Oleander, worthy of a place in every garden.

“ **Splendens Giganteum** — Very bright rose; flowers similar to the above, but plant is very hardy.

“ **Variegated** — Leaves beautifully variegated and margined yellowish-white; very fine in the shade; flowers light pink.

Orange, Otaheite — A dwarf, bushy plant with deep green foliage. Plants only one year old, grown in pots, and not over ten or fifteen inches high, produce their fragrant blossoms, succeeded by sweet and delicious fruits, half the size of an ordinary orange.

Photinia, serrulata — A handsome shrub, a native of China and Japan, with glossy, green leaves, assuming the most beautiful tints and shades in the winter; flowers small, white, in terminal flat corymbs.

Pittosporum, eugenoides — A very handsome, upright-growing shrub, with silvery light green leaves, and black stems. A good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual.

“ **nigracans** — A large, upright-growing shrub, with glossy, yellowish-green leaves; a very effective lawn shrub.

“ **Tobira** — A low-growing shrub, with dark green leaves; a native of Japan.

“ **Tobira variegated** — Same habit as above, but foliage is margined with white.



OLEANDER

(From a specimen on our grounds)

Polygala, Dalmatiana—A most desirable shrub and decorative plant; ever-blooming; flowers lilac and rose.

Raphiolepis—A beautiful, compact-growing shrub, a native of China, with dark, shining green leaves, and covered in summer with white flowers.

Veronica, Imperialis—The finest of the species; flowers amaranth.

“ **Variegated**—A handsome shrub, with blue flowers and variegated foliage.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Almond, Double Red—A beautiful shrub, bearing double rose-like flowers before any leaves appear.

“ **Double White**—Same as the above, only the flowers are white.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—These beautiful shrubs are now universally popular; they bloom very freely, and being easily cared for are worthy of a place in every garden.

“ **Bicolor Hybrida**—Flowers white and purple, double.

“ **Carnea Plena**—Flesh color, large and double; throat deep purple.

“ **Double Blanc**—Flowers double, pure white.

Althea or Rose of Sharon — Grandiflora Superba —

“ **Monstrosa Van Houttii** — Very large flowers; double.

“ **Renuncifolia** — Double violet.

“ **Violet** — Double violet flowers.

“ **Variegated** — A very distinct kind, leaves margined silvery white; flowers double purple.

Berberry, Purple-leaved — A very pretty shrub, with purple foliage; fruit is acid, and is highly esteemed for preserving. Very effective in groups or masses or planted by itself.

Calycanthus floridus (*Sweet Shrub*) — A very desirable shrub, with fragrant wood and rich foliage; flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor.

“ **præcox** — A very vigorous growing variety, having larger leaves than the preceding.

Chamæcerasus, Alberti (*Upright Honeysuckle*) — Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow, of somewhat creeping habit.

Corchorus, Silver-variegated — A very pretty dwarf shrub from Japan, with small, green foliage edged with white. A very pretty and desirable dwarf shrub.

Crape Myrtle — A very beautiful class of shrubs, profuse and continuous bloomers during the entire summer. The flowers are very pretty, having curiously crimped petals.

“ **Pink** — A very free bloomer; a most desirable shrub for grouping; very rapid grower.

“ **Purple** — Flowers deep purple.

“ **White** — Very fine, but not as profuse a bloomer as the other varieties.

Deutzia — Upright-growing shrubs with very effective foliage, blooming in profusion in the spring; flowers white, in large racemes; should have a place in every garden.

“ **crenata candidissima** — Fine double white flowers.

“ **fortuneii** — One of the best.

“ **scabra** — Very fine; white; profuse bloomer.

Dogwood, Red-branched — A native of the Eastern States; very ornamental in the winter, the bark being blood red.

“ **Variegated** — Beautiful variegated foliage; covered with white flowers in June.

Elder — These are showy large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. Very desirable for grouping.

“ **Cut-leaved** — A valuable variety with curious lacinated leaves; one of the best of the cut-leaved shrubs.

“ **Golden-leaved** — A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable bush for enlivening shrubberies.

“ **Pyramidal** — A new variety, quite distinct from any of the old forms in habit of growth, being erect and stately, with very abundant, massive foliage.

“ **Variegated** — A strong grower; foliage beautifully mottled yellow and white.

Erythrina, crista-galli (*Coral Plant*) — A beautiful summer flowering plant, covered with large, pea-shaped, vermilion flowers; freezes down in winter, but starts again in spring; a most effective plant for grouping.

Euonymus (*Spindle Tree*) — A tall-growing shrub, leaves turn scarlet in the fall. Produces medium sized scarlet berries.

Filbert, Purple-leaved — A large bush, with large, dark purple leaves; makes a very effective contrast when planted among green foliated plants

Forsythia or Golden Bell—A very pretty class of shrubs, of medium size, natives of China and Japan. Covered very early in the spring before the leaves appear, with drooping yellow flowers.

“ **suspensa** — Fine yellow flowers.

“ **viridissima** — Foliage dark green; flowers deep yellow.

Hydrangea, Hortensia — Large, dark green leaves, and globular heads of rose-colored flowers.

“ **Paniculata grandiflora** — A magnificent shrub, with pure white flowers, in great pyramidal panicles, produced in August; one of the finest flowering shrubs.

“ **Thomas Hogg** — Very desirable variety for florists, being a very profuse bloomer.

“ **Variegated** — Fine large leaves, distinctly margined with white; very free flowering.

Lemon Verbena — A very popular shrub, with very sweet-scented leaves; thrives in any soil.

Lilac — This well-known class of beautiful flowering shrubs, should have a place in every garden. They are adapted to all soils, are extremely hardy and are among the best of our beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties, there are a number of hybrid varieties, a few of which are described below.

“ **Common Purple** — The well-known purple lilac.

“ **Common White** — Flowers white; branches and buds green.

“ **Ambroise Verschaffelti** — Dark red in bud, lilac when open; large compact panicle, distinct.

“ **Lemoinei Flore Pleno** — Panicles large; flowers reddish-purple, semi-double.

“ **Madame Briot** — Beautiful bright red color.

“ **Persian** — Small foliage, bright purple flowers.

“ **President Massart** — Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine.

“ **Prof. E. Stockhardt** — Lavender colored flowers, large truss; fine.

“ **Renoncule** — Very double; azure mauve; very fragrant.

“ **Virginalis** — Flowers pure white; large, compact panicles more delicate than the common.

Flock Orange (*Philadelphus*) — A vigorous class of shrubs, with large handsome foliage and beautiful milk white flowers produced in the greatest profusion, early in the summer.

“ **coronarius** — Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance.

“ **Double Flowering** — Flowers semi-double, with delightful fragrance.

“ **Golden-leaved** — A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage, very effective as a low foliage plant for edging.

“ **grandiflorus** — A tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers slightly fragrant.

“ **inodorus** — Flowers very large, white; scentless.

Poinciana gilliesii (*Bird of Paradise*) — Shrub or small tree, attaining a height of eight to ten feet, with acacia-like leaves, flowers yellow and crimson; very fine.

Pomegranate — No garden is complete without these fine shrubs, with bright shining green foliage; flowering profusely all through the season; flowers very double

“ **Mme. Legrelle** — Very fine, large, scarlet flowers, edged with yellow.

“ **Scarlet Dwarf** — A very handsome small shrub, with beautiful double scarlet flowers; blooms when very young.

“ **Scarlet** — A very rapid growing shrub, with deep double scarlet flowers.

“ **White** — A very rapid growing shrub, with double creamy white flowers.

Quince, Alba (*Cydonia*) — A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and bluish flowers.

“ **Japanica** — Remarkable for the brilliancy of its blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color. The fruit is deliciously fragrant, but is not edible.

Rhodotapos kerrioides — A handsome shrub, with showy foliage and white flowers resembling those of the rose.

Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*) — Grows ten to twelve feet high; much admired for its feathery inflorescences, that cover the whole surface of tree in Mid-Summer.

Snowball (*Viburnum*) — A very handsome ornamental shrub, covered with terminal corymbs of pure white flowers.

Snowberry, Variegated (*Symphoricarpos*) — A shrub of very pretty habit with variegated foliage; flowers and fruit small; fruit purple, hangs all winter

Spiræa — An indispensable class of small to medium sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers, and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

“ **Billardi alba** — White flowers in dense spikes, blooms nearly all summer.

“ **Bumaldi** — Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free.

“ **callosa superba** — Showy pink and white flowers.

“ **Paniculata rosea** — A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers

“ **prunifolia flori pleno** — Purest double white flowers along the entire length of the small twigs. Foliage oval, deep glossy green, assuming a brilliant shade in autumn.

“ **Reevesii flore pleno** (*Bridal Wreath*) — The well-known variety, with round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

“ **Thunbergii** — Of graceful habit, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage yellowish-green; flowers small white, appearing very early in the spring.

“ **ulmifolia** — Leaves somewhat resembling those of the elm; large cluster of white flowers in June.

“ **Van Houttei** — One of the very best. In the flowering season the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance.

Staphylea, Colchica (*Bladder Nut*) — A fine early flowering shrub, with showy pinnate foliage and clusters of handsome, pure white, fragrant flowers.

Sumach, Cut-leaved (*Rhus glabra lacineata*) — A very striking plant; leaves very large, deeply cut, and drooping gracefully from the branches, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

Tamarix — Elegant, fine foliage and handsome flowering shrubs, thriving in all soils. One of the best plants for growing near the sea-shore, as it will bear the greatest wind exposure with impunity.

“ **Gallica** — Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery in appearance, branches long and slender. Flowers pink, small, but very numerous, giving the plant a very showy appearance.

Tree Pæony — A beautiful shrub, producing in spring immense flowers, very double and strikingly colored.

Weigelia — A valuable class of Japanese shrubs, adapted to any good soil. The flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red and are borne in great profusion.

“ **Abel Carriere** — Bright rose; a choice sort.

“ **candida** — One of the best; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion.

“ **lavallei** — Dark purplish flowers; the darkest variety.

“ **rosea** — Of erect, compact growth; handsome rose-colored flowers.

Weigelia, Stelznerii—Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer.

“ **Variegated-leaved**—A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation of green and silvery-white in its leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS

Akebia, quinata—A beautiful Japan vine, with magnificent dark green foliage and purple blossoms.

Ampelopsis, quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*)—The common American ivy, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent color. One of the finest vines for covering walls or verandas.

“ **Veitchii** (*Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy*)—This is the handsome creeper so generally used for covering brick, stone and wooden walls. When once established the vine grows very rapidly and clings to the walls with the greatest tenacity. The leaves are of a shining, glossy green, taking on beautiful autumnal coloring. Flowers small followed by dense clusters of deep blue berries.

Asparagus, plumosus—Very ornamental, with beautiful, feathery foliage.

“ **sprengeri**—A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in suspended baskets; the fronds are frequently four feet long, are of a rich shade of green and most useful for cuttings, retaining their freshness after being cut for weeks. It will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere and will succeed in almost any position.

“ **tenuissimus**—A beautiful climber and used very largely for floral work.

Bignonia grandiflora (*Trumpet Vine*)—A moderate climber with large, orange-scarlet flowers; very showy when in full bloom. A beautiful object when trained to a stake and made to assume the form of a standard shrub or tree.

“ **radicans**—Similar to the preceding, but a stronger and more rapid climber. Flowers smaller. Very desirable for covering old trunks or ruined buildings.

Clematis, flammula—An old variety, prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and remarkable dark green leaves.

“ **Jackmanii**—Large, intense, violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their richness.

“ **Princess of Wales**—A deep bluish-mauve, with a satiny surface.

Clanthus puniceus—A beautiful vine, with clusters of crimson flowers.

Cobea scandens—A beautiful climber of rapid growth, bearing large, purple bell-shaped flowers. Very attractive and desirable for covering arbors and trellises.

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*)—A very rapid and dense climber, with heart-shaped leaves, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle, aurea reticulata—From Japan. Flowers yellow, very fragrant; leaves are beautifully netted and veined with clear yellow.

“ **flava** (*Yellow Coral*)—A well-known native vine, with trumpet flowers.

“ **Halleana**—A vigorous climber, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow Evergreen.

“ **Sinensis** (*Chinese*)—A well-known variety with dark green foliage, remains green all winter; flowers white and pink, fragrant blossoms.

“ **sempervirens** (*Coral*)—A strong, rapid grower, blooms all summer; flowers scarlet, trumpet-shaped, inodorous.

Ivy, Giant—A very fine variety, with large, thick, leathery leaves.

“ **Variegated**—Small leaves, prettily variegated.

Jasmine, Catalanian — Flowers pure white, star-shaped of exquisite fragrance

“ **Capensis** (*Cape Jessamine*) — A popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.

“ **gracillimum** — A new Jasmine, remarkable for its freedom of bloom and beautiful pure white flowers, borne in clusters; very fragrant.

“ **nudiflorum** — A rather dwarfish variety, covered with fragrant yellow flowers in the spring, before the foliage appears.

“ **officinale** — Delicate white flowers.

“ **revolutum** — A very vigorous variety; can be grown as a vine or shrub covered with rich yellow flowers all summer; flowers very fragrant.

Mandevilla, suaveolens (*Chili Jasmine*) — Fine summer climber, with great clusters of large, waxy star-shaped blossoms, exquisitely fragrant.

Manettia, bicolor — A rapid and beautiful new climber; flowers an inch in length, of the most intense scarlet color, tipped with bright golden-yellow; blooms through the fall and winter months.

Passion Vine, cœrulea (*Passiflora*) — Flowers purplish hue. Fruit egg-shaped, yellow when ripe.

“ **Constance Elliot** — Very fine; white; hardy.

“ **coccinea** — Flowers deep red.

“ **edulis** — A native of Brazil; a very rapid-growing plant, with beautiful, glossy green foliage; flowers white, with blue or violet base; fruit edible, as large as a goose egg and of a purplish color.

Plumbago, capensis — Can be trained as a bush or climber; flowers light sky blue, produced through the entire summer. Stands drought and water and the brightest sunshine.

“ **capensis alba** — Pure white form of the above.

Roses — See Special List.

Silk Vine (*Periploca*) — An exceedingly rapid grower, reaching up to a great height, with shining, long, narrow leaves and clusters of purplish-brown blossoms.

Smilax — Well-known climber; valuable for bouquets and garlands

Snail Vine (*Phaseolus caracalla*) — A very rapid climber, with fragrant and peculiar twisted flowers of many colors.

Solanum, jasminoides — A very rapid growing vine, with dark green leaves; flowers white with yellow center.

“ **Wendlandii** — A native of Costa Rica. A magnificent, rapid-climbing vine, with large, dark, glossy green leaves; flowers large, lilac-blue, borne in cymes six inches and more across; flowers very profusely, and is very showy.

Sollya, heterophylla — A fine hardy evergreen, covered during the summer months with pale blue flowers, in clusters. Stands the sun well.

Swainsonia galegifolia alba — A native of Australia. A very graceful climber and very desirable for a trellis. Flowers pure white, resembling Sweet Peas in form, produced in pure white sprays in the greatest profusion.

Tecoma, jasminoides — A beautiful climber, with bright, glossy green leaves; flowers white, shaded at the throat to a deep purple.

Trumpet Vine — See *Bignonia Grandiflora*.

Vinca (*Periwinkle*) — Showy, creeping plants, will thrive in the sun or in spots too shaded for grass to grow, and admirably adapted for borders or for use in rock work.

“ **Green-leaved** — Rich, glossy green foliage; light blue flowers.

“ **Variegated-leaved** — Leaves glossy green, broadly margined with creamy-white; flowers blue.

Virginia Creeper — See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

Wistaria—One of the most graceful of climbers. A quick, rapid vigorous grower, it is surpassed by no plant for covering walls, or piazzas, and this combined with its rich pendulous panicles of pea-shaped flowers appearing early in the spring in great profusion, renders this one of the most desirable of climbing plants.

- “ **Chinese**—A beautiful climber of rapid growth; producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.
- “ **Double Purple**—A rare variety with long clusters of double, pale blue flowers.
- “ **Frutescens**—Less vigorous in habit than the Chinese; flowers pale blue in short clusters.
- “ **Pink**—A fine variety with long clusters of pink or flesh-colored flowers.
- “ **White**—A very choice variety, a vigorous grower with long racemes of pure white flowers.

HEDGE PLANTS

We are paying considerable attention to this class of plants and beg to offer several novelties.

African Box Thorn (*Lycium harridum*)—In Australia this plant has superseded every other hedge plant. It is an evergreen, rapid grower; makes an impenetrable hedge in two years; can be trimmed in any way desired.

Arbor-Vitæ—Finer than Monterey Cypress.

Cratægus Pyracantha or Burning Bush—An evergreen, full of thorns; a hedgerow of this variety is impenetrable and presents a magnificent appearance, both in flower and when the berries are ripe; the latter are scarlet and produced in great numbers.

Euonymus pulchellus—Very fine for borders around a garden.

Laurustinus—A very pretty hedge; always in flower.

Monterey Cypress—The most extensively planted of all hedges.

Oleander—Nothing is handsomer for large garden than an Oleander hedge; if trimmed close every year it becomes dense and still it will present a mass of flowers.

Pomegranate—Very suitable for hedge.

“ **Dwarf**—Suitable for garden hedge.

Roses—Nothing is more magnificent than a hedge of ever-blooming roses; very few varieties, however, are suitable, as a compact growth and continuous flowering are necessary. After years of experience, we recommend the following varieties: MADAME CHAS. WOOD, ANTOINE MOUTON, LA FRANCE and AGGRIPPINA.

PALMS, AGAVES, DRACÆNAS AND YUCCAS

. . . PALMS . . .

WE ARE making a specialty of growing these beautiful, graceful plants, having realized for some time that there is no plant grown out of doors which lends such a distinctive and attractive feature to our gardens and avenues, or gives the tropical effect to our landscapes, so much admired by our Eastern visitors. For decorative purposes they cannot be surpassed by any other plant. The hardy varieties when once established in the open ground, require little or no care after the first few years.

Chamærops canariensis—A sub variety of *C. Humilis*. Very desirable for either lawn or pot culture.



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA
(From a specimen on our grounds)

Chamærops, excelsa (*Japan Fan Palm*)—Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut. This is the hardiest palm we have, and although it is not such a rapid grower as some of the other varieties, it is worthy of extensive cultivation, as it is very ornamental, a symmetrical grower and has very handsome palmate leaves.

“ **humilis**—A dwarf growing Fan Palm of Southern Europe, with divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny; perfectly hardy, and of very easy culture. A fine lawn plant especially for small places.

“ **nepalensis**—Resembles the Excelsa in habit, but of slower growth. The leaves are smaller, stiff, more rounded and the leaf-stalk shorter and stouter. The leaves are of a deep dark green color. A very handsome palm and very hardy. Worthy of a place in every garden.

“ **tomentosa**—A sub variety of the Humilis.

Corypha, australis—One of the handsomest of fan palms. A native of Australia. The fan-like leaves are dark green, supported upon brown petioles, which are armed at their edges with stout spines. Well suited for the decoration of apartments. Hardy only in localities not subject to, too severe frosts.

Cycas circinalis — Stem stout, cylindrical, increasing in size very slowly; the leaves are much larger than the above, are deeply pinnated; the most beautiful palm of this family. Not adapted to outdoor culture.

“ **Revoluta** (*Sago Palm*) — A native of China and Japan, with a rounded stem, crowned with dark green, pinnated leaves; very hardy. Few plants are more graceful or more effective than this grand decorative species. Should have a place in every garden.

Erythea, armata (*Blue Palm*) — One of the most exquisite fan palms of Lower California; foliage, glaucous blue; very hardy. A very pretty palm for small gardens.

“ **edulis** — A native of the Guadalupe Island. Resembles the California Fan Palm; the stem is more slender and graceful; the leaves are without filaments and of a deeper green, so that it is readily distinguished from that variety. Perfectly hardy and very ornamental.



ERYTHEA ARMATA
(From a specimen on our grounds)

Latania Borbonica — A native of South China. The most popular palm in cultivation for decorative work, for apartments or conservatories. Leaves large, fan-shaped, of a rich dark green color. Not hardy.

Phoenix, canariensis (*Canary Island Palm*) — The most graceful and the handsomest of our hardy palms. Leaves pinnate and of a deep, dark green color; one of the most effective palms on a lawn, and worthy the attention of all admirers of the palm family; fruit not edible.

“ **dactylifera** — Fruit, the Date of commerce; the tree is now bearing in many places in California and will no doubt soon become highly profitable; requires plenty of water, but also good drainage; leaves of a glaucous blue color; a more upright grower than the Canariensis.

“ **reclinata** — Very graceful, drooping leaves; very handsome for avenue or lawn use; produces an edible fruit.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS

(From a specimen on our grounds)

Phoenix, sylvestris—The Wild Date. A native of India; very hardy and very useful, the leaves being used for mats, ropes and baskets, and the sap furnishing the palm sugar in its native country. Leaves long, arched and of a glaucous green color. Very fine for decorative purposes.

“ **tenuis** -- A recent, but very elegant addition to the genus; it resembles *dactylifera* in general appearance, but is more slender and finer in all its parts.

Pritchardia filifera (*Brahea filamentosa*)-- Native of this State. It is of graceful habit and quick growth; the leaves are palmatifid with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. The most desirable of all palms; should be planted everywhere, as it does well on almost any soil.

“ **Robusta**—Leaves more rounded than the preceding and with less of the hairy-like filaments.

Rhapis flabelliformis—A very pretty little cane Palm, which suckers from the roots like the Bamboo, with many fingered bright dark green leaves, borne at the end of the reed-like stems. A delicate and graceful plant, very desirable for house decoration.

Sabal Andansonii—The dwarf palmetto of Georgia and Florida. Leaves a dark rich green, with smooth edged stems. Flower-spike rises above the leaves to a height of six or seven feet. This palm resists severe cold unharmed.

“ **Palmetto**—The Cabbage Palmetto. A native of the Southern States and famous for its historical associations and for the imperishability of its wood under water. Leaves long and deeply divided; the bases of the leaf stalks remain on the trunk until the tree advances in age, when they fall off, leaving a rough trunk 8 to 10 inches in diameter. This palm is entirely hardy and on account of its unique appearance is very desirable. A very pretty decorative plant when pot grown.



RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS

DRACÆNAS

Dracæna australis—A palm-like tree growing to a considerable height; stem stout; leaves two to three feet in length. Fine for avenues.

“ **indivisa**—Narrower, longer leaves than the preceding. Fine for hall or porch decoration.

YUCCAS

Yucca—These are among our most effective plants; palm-like with spikes of white flowers. They require, after being established, no care and will flower year after year. A group of these plants will always remain very attractive. The foliage is in some varieties bluish, in others green and white.

“ **aloifolia variegata**—An erect-growing plant, leaves variegated, green and white.

“ “ **quadricolor**—Very fine, beautifully variegated and marked with narrow stripes of yellow and green.

“ **angustifolia**—A low growing species with long, narrow, variegated green leaves and fine spikes of immense creamy-white flowers.

“ **baccata**—A strong growing variety with dark green leaves.

“ **filamentosa**—A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish-white flowers.

“ **Whipplei**—Very fine; sends up a flower-stem 8 feet high.

Seaforthia elegans—One of the most beautiful of the palm family and one of the best in cultivation for the conservatory or green-house. The pinnate leaves are 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth.

Washingtonia sonorea—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of Palms. In habit of growth resembling our well-known California Fan Palm, but more symmetrical and spreading. Leaves fan-shape, medium size, no filaments; retaining their dark green color during the winter months. Stems short, thorny; of upright, compact growth.

AGAVES

Agave. Americana—The well-known, so-called Century Plant, with glaucous green leaves.

“ **Americana Variegata**—A variegated form of the preceding, with leaves edged with a broad margin of yellow.

DASYLIRIONS

Dasyllirion—Yucca like plants, natives of Mexico and very hardy. Very fine decorative plants and those with graceful drooping leaves are very desirable for the lawn.

“ **glaucum**—A grand plant, with compact head of leaves, fringed at the edge with small teeth.

“ **longifolium**—A very handsome plant, with long, narrow leaves proceeding from a common center and drooping to the ground; very desirable for a lawn; very hardy. Sends out an immense spike covered with small, delicate, yellowish-white flowers.

BAMBOOS

THE genuine Bamboo should be grown by every farmer. The time will come when these giant reeds will be found as useful here as in other countries, where they are considered necessities. They grow to perfection in well-drained, deep, rich soil and are very ornamental.

Metake—A handsome, hardy dwarf, much-branched species, forming grand specimens and producing flowers very freely.

Simonii—A handsome and distinct species; stems numerous, growing ten feet high in a season. The leaves are narrow and occasionally striped with white.

Viridis Striata—A very slender, graceful species, with the foliage beautifully striped with green and silver; a grand variety for any situation, attaining a height of forty feet.

ROSES

WE have given special attention to the culture of the Rose and have endeavored to keep fully up to date in the propagation of this, “The Queen of Flowers.” We are constantly introducing new varieties, but on account of the large number originated in recent years, many of which have no special merits to recommend them, we do not offer them to our customers until we are satisfied that they are worthy of cultivation. Our assortment comprises all the best varieties. Our plants are all grown out of doors and are strong, thrifty, vigorous bushes, which invariably flower profusely the first year after planting.

NEW ROSES

TEA OR EVERBLOOMING

Bridesmaid—A sport from Catherine Mermet. This new variety has all the good qualities of its parent, but is of a deeper shade of clear bright pink and is a more constant bloomer.

Christine de Noe—A splendid grower, with bright, deep green foliage; a constant and free bloomer; flowers deep pink, full and fine. A grand forcing rose.

Comtesse de Vitzhum—A vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers large and double, center naples yellow, shaded to clear yellow.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg—Bud long, fine form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture; color creamy white, shaded to ochre at the center; borders of the petals touched with rose.

Eliza Fugier—A seedling from Niphetos, very similar to it in form, color deep cream, sometimes edged pink.

Elise Heyman—Light nankin yellow; center peach pink. A seedling from Niphetos which it very much resembles in form of bud.

- General Mertchansky** — A vigorous grower and constant bloomer; flowers large, double and erect; color tender, flesh rose with brighter center.
- Improved Rainbow** — Is entirely distinct and far superior to *Rainbow*. The Improved Rainbow is penciled with brightest Goutier color, every petal in every flower and base of petals of a brighter amber color, making a very distinct and charming flower.
- Leo XIII** — An exquisite rose, and certain to become popular on account of its buds, which are long and of the same shape as Niphetos; color pale yellow, with light salmon center.
- Madame Elie Lambert** — One of the most beautiful of the new roses; flowers are extra large, fine, globular form; color, center rosy flesh, outer petals pure creamy white; faintly tinted with pale golden yellow.
- Marion Dingee** — Brilliant crimson; one of the richest and darkest colored Tea roses in existence. A very profuse bloomer.
- Maurice Rouvier** — Flowers of enormous size and quite double; splendid form; color a soft tender rose, shaded and varied with red.
- Medea** — Flowers large, of fine form, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant color lemon yellow, canary yellow center; foliage dark green and leathery.
- Mrs. Pierpont Morgan** — Pronounced by the best judges one of the finest roses ever introduced. A sport from Mad Cusin, but much superior to it. The long-stemmed buds and flowers are elegantly shaped, fragrant, and of fine substance; color intense bright cerise or rosy pink. It has received special certificates of merit wherever exhibited.
- Rainbow** — This grand new rose originated with John H. Sievers of San Francisco, Cal. The color is a lovely shade of deep floral pink, striped and mottled with intense rosy crimson, and colored with rich golden amber at center of base of petals; beautiful buds and flowers; extra large.
- Senateur Loubet** — Very large, finely formed flowers, outer petals light, tender rose, center pale yellow, heightening sometimes to crimson.
- Senator McNaughton** — White Perle des Jardins. A sport from *Perle de Jardins*; it resembles that grand old rose, excepting the color, which is a delicate creamy-white; the flowers are very large and full, the buds beautifully shaped; foliage dark and glossy.
- Snowflake** — A vigorous grower and by far the most profuse bloomer of the Tea roses. Color pure white; for forcing and as a pot plant, it can not be excelled; a grand rose for floral designs.
- Souv de Lady Ashburton** — Flowers double, very changeable in color, showing a great variety of shades—red, salmon, yellow, scarlet, sometimes combined and again as self.

HYBRID TEA

- Augustine Guinoiseau** (*White La France*) — A beautiful rose, same form as La France, but pearly white, tinted with fawn. When known, it will be even more popular than La France.
- Belle Siebrecht** — A superb rose; the buds are beautifully formed of long, tapering shape and when half blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture. Color imperial pink.
- Henry Brickard** — Buds large and double; nearly white, shading into a bright rosy carmine center.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** — This beautiful rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal rose as well. It is a grand white rose, blooming continuously, with large petals of best substance, showing no center when fully open; color pure ivory white. One of the finest roses for corsage wear, or any other use to which cut flowers can be put.
- Lady H. Grosvenor** — Flowers flesh color, large, full and globular. An exceedingly free and effective variety; also a fine young forcing rose.



Madame Angelique Veyssset (*Striped La France*) — A grand rose, possessing all the good characteristics of the La France, but differing from it widely in two points. First, it blooms more freely; secondly, it is nicely striped, the variegation being a bright rose on a satin pink background.

Madame Caroline Testout — One of the best Hybrid Tea roses up to date. It is clear pink and there is nothing in the rose line that can approach it in color; the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild and as free as La France. Should have a place in every collection.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney — A charming new rose, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are large, with fine elongated buds. Color, a beautiful shade of clear, deep pink.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

American Belle — A sport from American Beauty, resembling it except in color, which is a clear pink.

Climbing Captain Christy — Of climbing habit, flowers same as Captain Christy, but with less substance.

Frere Marie Pierre — A seedling from Baroness Rothschild. Color, beautiful China rose. Flowers very large and double; produced singly.

Marchioness of Londonderry — One of the late introductions of the Messrs. Dickson & Sons, of Newtownards, Ireland. Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. Undoubtedly one of the finest roses raised by this firm. Awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England.

Margaret Dickson — Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Salamander — Bright scarlet crimson; very vivid in summer; very free bloomer. A brilliant and most effective rose.

BOURBON

Bertha Clavel — A striped sport from Souv. de la Malmaison. The color is a creamy-white with rose center, reverse of petals striped carmine and light rose, making a charming combination of colors.

POLYANTHA

Crimson Rambler — This superb novelty was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blooms, the individual flowers measuring about one to one and a half inches in diameter and remaining perfect on the plant upwards of two weeks with the freshness of color unimpaired. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences it can not be excelled. A remarkably vigorous grower, making shoots from 10 to 15 feet long in a season.

JAPANESE

Wichuriana (*The Japanese Trailing Rose*) — This pretty novelty, is a most valuable plant for covering embankments, rockeries, etc., and particularly for use in cemeteries. It is a low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the ground almost as closely as the Ivy. Foliage small, dark green, lustrous; flowers are produced in July, are small, single, pure white, and very fragrant.

STANDARD COLLECTION OF ROSES

These comprise all the well known, tried varieties, and many of them are superior to a number of the new roses, introduced during the last few years. Our collection cannot be surpassed.

TEA ROSES

Adam — Rose-shaded salmon, large, globular, and very sweet.

Adrienne Christophe — Coppery yellow, shaded apricot.

Anna Oliver — Lovely creamy-blush, shaded deep carmine, tinged and edged silvery rose; very fragrant, large, full and of good substance.

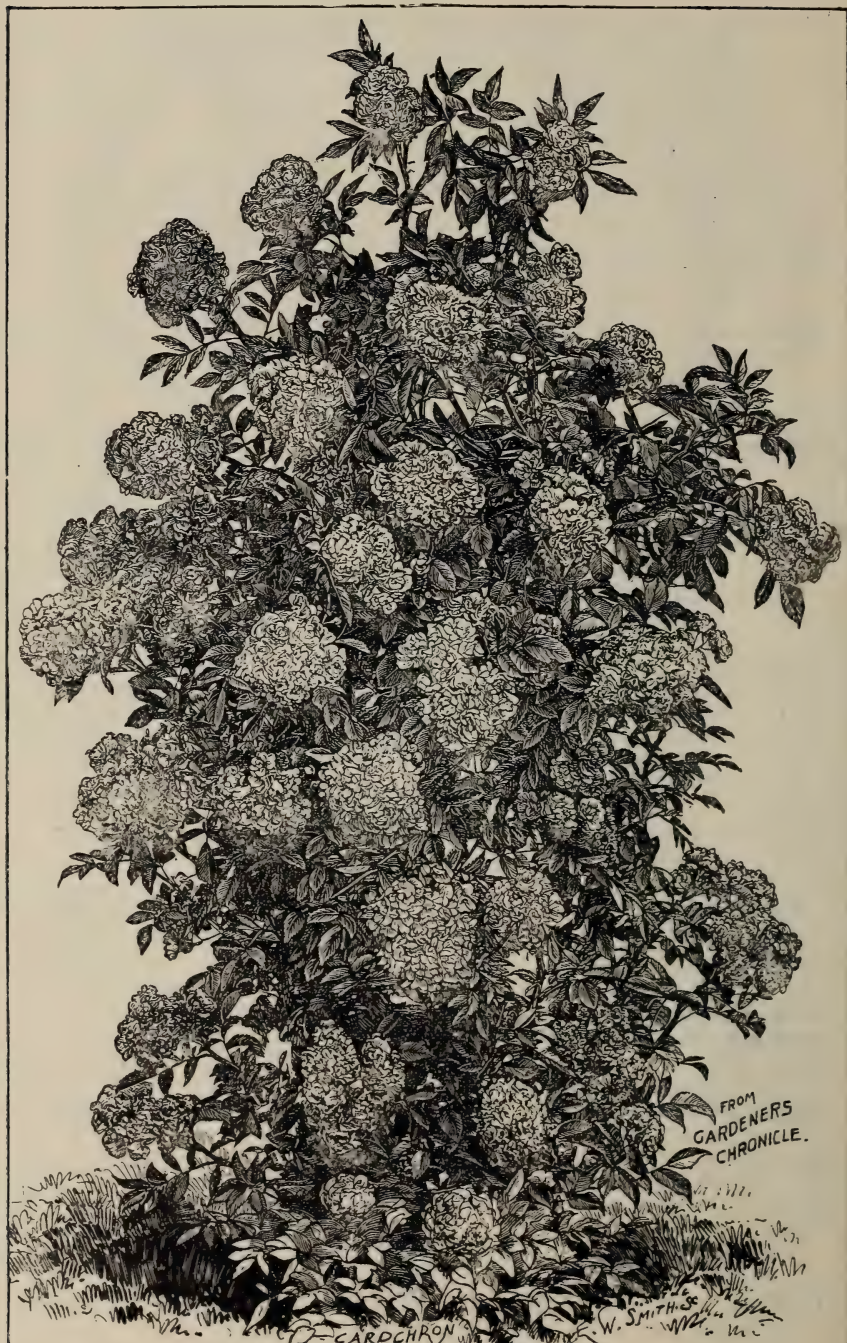
Beauty of Europe — A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers deep yellow, with salmon fawn center; large and full.

Bon Silene — Very fine in bud, dark crimson rose, often changing to crimson. Very extensively grown by florists for its highly colored buds.

Bougere — Flowers extra large, bronzed pink, shaded with lilac. A grand rose.

Catherine Mermet — Light flesh-colored; large, full and globular. One of the finest teas; when the flowers are fully expanded they yield a delightful perfume.

Climbing Devoniensis — Creamy-white, center sometimes with blush; very large, nearly full; delightfully scented.



CRIMSON RAMBLER

- Climbing Niphetos** — A sport of the Niphetos; flowers identical; a very vigorous, climbing plant, and a much stronger grower than its parent.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins** — Same as the Perle des Jardins, except in growth, it being a very vigorous climber.
- Charles Rovolli** — Very double and globular, color carmine, changing to silver rose; center and base of petals clear golden yellow.
- Comtesse de Caserta** — Large, double, very fragrant; color dark red, shaded pale coppery yellow.
- Comtesse de Frigneuse** — A beautiful rose, deep golden yellow; flowers extra large and full, with long pointed buds; good grower and bloomer.
- Comtesse de Labarthe or Duchess de Brabant** — Brilliant rosy pink; globular; standard tea. In every way a charming rose.
- Comtesse Riza du Parc** — A fine variety; color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft, velvety crimson; a profuse bloomer.
- Comtesse de Nadalliac** — Coppery yellow, illumined with carmine rose; large, full.
- Cornelia Cook** — Pale yellowish-white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers large and full; a very free bloomer, buds of immense size and very double.
- Devoniensis** — Flowers moderately double; exquisite buds; color white, tinted cream and rose; and old sort, but still one of the best.
- Docteur Grill** — Large; clear buff pink, changing to rose and fawn; elegantly suffused with pale yellow. A very free bloomer, a most exquisite rose.
- Duchess of Edinburg** — A very free bloomer; deep rosy crimson, turning lighter; a tea with Bengal blood.
- Eliza Sauvage** — Very large, double, globular flowers; color pale yellow to white, with orange center.
- Ernest Metz** — Color tender carnation rose, brighter in the center; large, full; bud long and handsome.
- Etoile de Lyon** — This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding Roses for outside planting. It is, moreover, one of the hardiest in the Tea section. It blooms freely, and every flower is a gem. It equals Marechal Niel in size, on strong bushes. A deep chrome yellow. A remarkable rose, deserving extensive culture.
- General de Tartas** — Dark rose color; large, full form.
- Gerard Desbois** — Bright red, of good habit and form, and one of the hardiest.
- Gloire de Dijon** — Buff, orange center, very large and double; very early flowering, and the hardiest of any of the tea roses; a very popular variety.
- Golden Gate** — The flowers are large, nicely formed, and of excellent substance. The buds are long, color creamy-white, base of petals golden yellow, tinged with pink. A superb rose.
- Gustave Nadaud** — A vigorous grower; large, double, and cupped; vermilion shading to carmine lake. A fine new rose.
- Henry M. Stanley** — Flowers large, finely formed, full and fragrant; color amber rose, tinged with apricot yellow towards the center; reverse of petals, clear buff rose. A valuable acquisition to the list of new tea roses.
- Homer** — Flesh-colored rose, edged with velvety lilac rose; one of the best teas; very vigorous and perfect.
- Hon. Edith Gifford** — White flesh color, slightly tinted with rose; fine form both in bud and when expanded; a grand new rose.
- Innocente Pirola** — Pure white, sometimes slightly tinted with delicate pink; very large, full, and beautifully formed.
- Isabella Sprunt** — Deep canary color; very fine in bud; vigorous; should not be pruned.
- Jean Ducher** — Salmon yellow, shaded peach red; very fine.
- Jean Pernet** — Pale sulphur yellow, center deeper; a fine tea.



LUCIOLE

Jules Finger — Flowers large, full and of fine form; rosy scarlet; beautifully shaded with intense crimson.

La Sylphide — Blush, with fawn center; very large and double.

Le Pactole — Elegant buds, pale sulphur yellow.

Luciole — A grand rose; flowers extra large, full and double; color clear cherry red, with rich golden yellow center; finely shaded; buds very long and beautiful, with petals very much reflexed. One of the best of the new roses.

Madame Berard — A magnificent rose; color, rich salmon, tinged with rosy yellow. A strong vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Madame Bravy — Creamy-white, large, full, and very symmetrical; very fragrant.

Madame Camille — Very double and globular; mushroom color.

Madame Cusin — Crimson, with light center, slightly tinted with violet yellow; medium size, good form, and quite distinct

- Madame Chedanne Guinoiseau** — A fine deep yellow, beautiful, free flowering sort; buds long and pointed. A valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety.
- Madame Dubrocca** — Large and finely formed buds; color pale salmon shaded with carmine.
- Madame de Vatry** — Red, shaded with salmon; of good form, both in bud and flower.
- Madame de Watterville** — A grand new rose; color salmon white, tinged with carmine each petal bordered with bright rose, like a tulip; fine perfume and a most prolific bloomer.
- Madame Falcot** — Pale apricot yellow, with deeper center; charming in bud state.
- Madame F. Brassac** — Flowers and buds very double and full, shaded bronze red, delicately tinted with coppery yellow; one of the best of the new roses.
- Madame Hoste** — Large flowers and superb buds; color soft canary yellow, center pure golden yellow, edges of petals rich, creamy-white; an excellent rose.
- Madame Joseph Schwartz** — A lovely rose; pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush.
- Madame Lambard** — Color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals a deep rosy crimson.
- Madame Maurice Kuppenheim** — Flowers elegantly formed, large, full and double; color pale canary yellow, shaded with rose, sometimes soft rosy flesh; very fragrant.
- Madame Melanie Willermoz** — White, center shaded salmon; very large, double and perfect form; a fine variety.
- Madame Pierre Guillot** — Flowers large and of good form; color, pale yellow tinted with coppery orange at the center, edges of petals rosy crimson. Its many good qualities will make it one of the most popular of the new Tea Roses.
- Madame Remond** — A new rose; very fragrant; color sulphur yellow, broadly margined with bright red; very striking and beautiful.
- Madame Scipion Cochet** — Beautiful creamy-rose; flowers large, somewhat tulip shaped; quite full and very sweet; handsome and striking. A charming new rose.
- Madame Trifle** — Fawn and yellow; a seedling from Glorie de Dijon.
- Madame Welche** — Pale yellow, deep coppery center; flowers large and double and of beautiful rounded form.
- Marie Duchere** — Salmon rose; very double and fine.
- Marie Lambert** — Beautiful pale flesh color, changing to rich creamy-white; flowers large, well formed; buds delightfully perfumed. A most persistent bloomer;
- Marie Sisley** — Yellowish-white, edged rose, tinged with fine salmon; most distinct and beautiful.
- Marie Van Houtte** — Canary yellow; the border of the petals tipped with bright rose; large full and fine form; a most charming sort and one of the best of its class.
- Marquis de Vivens** — A novel shade of violet crimson, with base of petals creamy-yellow; large, full flower; a profuse bloomer.
- Melanie Soupert** — White; very fine and strong flower.
- Niphetos** — Pure white; very large and full; long pointed buds; very free flowering; purest of white roses. Very attractive in the bud-form.
- Papa Gontier** — A magnificent bold flower; finely formed buds; color brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac. In brilliancy of color fully equal to Gen. Jacqueminot. It is delightfully fragrant and is the most popular forcing rose of its color.

- Pauline Labonte** — Salmon rose; very fine
- Perle des Jardins** — Very large and full, bright straw color; sometimes canary color; very fragrant; one of the best Tea Roses. One of the most popular forcing roses.
- Princess de Sagan** — Velvety crimson scarlet; the most brilliant color among all the teas; small and double.
- Princess Hohenzollern** — Large, perfectly formed flowers, very double; color bright peachy red, changing to rich crimson.
- Princess Stephanie** — One of the finest Teas; flowers large; petals prettily imbricated; color, salmon yellow, delicately flushed with rosy crimson.
- Princess Vera** — Coppery rose, center sometimes deep red.
- Reine Maria Pia** — Bright scarlet rose; a strong grower.
- Reve d'Or** — Very similar to Safrano, but climbing; very fine; will grow in almost any soil.
- Rubens** — White, delicately tinted with rose, beautiful in form; a capital grower, a free bloomer; an excellent rose.
- Safrano** — A magnificent rose; color, deep fawn, changing to lighter fawn when fully opened.
- Sappho** — Fawn color, shaded yellow and buff; center a deep bright yellow, blooms with extraordinary profusion, even for a tea rose; a splendid rose.
- Sombreuil** — Petals stiff; flowers fine when open; color, white, shaded salmon; a strong grower.
- Sov. de Mme. Pernet** — Rose large, globular, very full; base of petals tinged yellow.
- Sov. de Paul Neyron** — Creamy-white; shaded and edged with salmon rose; flowers full, double, very fragrant; free bloomer.
- Souvenir de Victor Hugo** — Large, full and of fine form; color a beautiful mingling of China rose, coppery yellow and carmine; a rose of decided merit, ranking with the best of the new roses.
- Souvenir d'un Ami** — Standard sort; globular, and of brilliant rose.
- Sunset** — A fine novelty, a sport from Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles except in color, which is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper, intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid "after glow." Very fragrant.
- The Bride** — A sport of Catherine Mermet. Pure white, large fine form, very fragrant; free bloomer; buds very full and double. A beautiful rose, and should have a place in every collection.
- The Queen** — A beautiful pure white sport from Souvenir d'un Ami; finely formed buds, showing the center but slightly when fully open; the petals are thick, and of good substance; opens well, is very sweet, and has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the list of pure white roses.
- Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Buff rose; fine in bud; strong grower.
- Vicomtesse de Cazes** — Coppery-yellow, shaded rosy-crimson.
- Waban** — A sport from Catherine Mermet, which it resembles in every respect except in color, which is bright, deep pink.
- White Bon Silene** — Pale lemon-yellow, passing to rich creamy-white; beautiful buds which are remarkably large and handsome.
- Wm. Francis Bennett** — Color, brilliant crimson; buds long and pointed; it has a delicious lemon verbena odor. Pretty only in the bud.

HYBRID TEAS.

- Beauty of Stapleford** — Color, a clear, bright pink, shading to a bright rosy-crimson. It makes large and beautiful buds, and is a constant and profuse bloomer.

Camoens — Large flowers, bright china rose, shaded yellow; very pretty in bud; a constant bloomer.

Cheshunt Hybrid — Cherry carmine; large full open flowers; an excellent climbing or pillar rose.

Distinction — Peach-colored rose, shaded lilac; very sweet-scented.

Duchess of Albany or Red La France — A sport from the La France. Resembles that variety, but the bud is more perfect in contour and the color is of a richer, deeper, more even pink tint. One of the most important of recent acquisitions for forcing or growing in the open air.

Duchess of Westminster — A grand rose; color a glowing crimson; flowers irregular, but fine.

Hon. George Bancroft — Large flowers; color rosy-crimson; buds long and finely formed.

Jean Lorthois — Flowers very full and double; color bright pink, deepening at center to crimson.

La France — The finest of all roses; the color is a most lovely rose, with silvery lustre. It is a constant bloomer, and very sweet-scented. This rose is now the fashionable rose of the world, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Madame Julie Wiedman — Very beautiful flowers; color silvery rose, deepening at the center.

Madame L. Lille — Large, full, imbricated flowers; color very fine red, very fragrant.

Meteor — A reliable ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson. Flowers very double, and petals slightly recurved. A beautiful open rose, a vigorous grower and very fine bloomer. A grand rose in this climate.

Michael Saunders — Deep bronze rose, very full, large and double. Petals of good substance and beautifully reflexed. In every way a grand rose.

Puritan — Petals heavy, waxy and of a beautiful cream color; the flowers are agreeably fragrant. Mildews badly.

Riene Marie Henriette — Large, finely formed flowers; color a beautiful cherry-red; flowers tea scented. A very pretty and deservedly popular climbing rose.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg — A very strong climber and one of the best for covering porches and trellises. Color a rosy-carmine; very pretty in the bud.

Souvenir de Wootton — A brilliant rose; color magenta red, shaded violet-crimson; flowers large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals, and delicious tea scent; makes beautiful buds.

NOISETTE OR CHAMPNEY ROSES.

This class of roses is of American origin. The group is of vigorous growth and the flowers have a tendency to grow in clusters. With a few exceptions all the varieties are vigorous climbers, and their rich bright green foliage, combined with the delicately tinted flowers, render them most attractive for this purpose.

Aimee Vibert — Very profuse bloomer; white, very double. Flowers in clusters.

Celine Forestier — Deep sulphur-yellow; a very abundant bloomer; a beautiful rose. A vigorous grower.

Claire Carnot — Fine coppery-yellow, bordered with white and carmine; not very double but exceedingly fine.

Cloth of Gold — Deep yellow center, edges sulphur, very sweet scented; a magnificent variety.

Gold of Ophir — A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; color coppery-apricot yellow; a very singular but very desirable rose, blooming very freely.

Lamarque — Pure white, with shaded sulphur-yellow center; a magnificent climber and a most popular rose.



MARECHAL, NIEL

Madame Lazarine Poizeau — Center orange; very fine; very pretty in bud.

Marechal Niel — A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow rose, large, globular, very full and highly scented. The finest yellow rose in existence.

Wm. Allen Richardson — Beautiful orange-yellow; flowers small; very fine and floriferous.

HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

These roses are always in bloom, and very valuable. Should be in every collection, where they are sure to give great satisfaction.

Baronne de Maynard — A vigorous grower, with a well-formed, small white flower, shaded rose.

Boule de Neige — Pure white, small, very full.

Coquette des Blanches — White, sometimes tinged blush; medium sized, full and rather flat. Very pretty

Madame Alfred de Rougemont — White, shaded rose; medium size.

Madame Alfred Carriere — One of the strongest and most vigorous growing roses; very fine in bud; color white, shaded yellow at the center.

Perfection des Blanches — Flowers large, pure snow-white; a constant bloomer; very double and fragrant.

BOURBON ROSES.

The varieties of this class differ greatly in their general characteristics; those of moderate growth require close pruning. They are constant bloomers. The flowers are generally of light shades. The foliage is leathery, rich and luxuriant, and they are at their best in the Autumn.

Appoline — Large cupped flowers; color rosy-pink.

Hermosa — An old variety; very double and perfect; color delicate rose; a very abundant bloomer.

Jules Jurgensen — Deep rose; very vigorous grower.

Madame Rivoy — Very vigorous, deep pinkish-rose; one of the best.

Madame Isaac Pereire — Carmine red, large, full and free.

Mrs. Degraw — Resembles Appoline in leaf and flower, but more compact in growth; color a rich glossy pink; very fragrant, and a continuous bloomer. One of the most desirable of the new roses.

Pierre de St. Cyr — Rosy-pink; very floriferous.

Reine de Bourbon — Flowers large, very double and fragrant; petals very regularly arranged; color rose slightly tinged with buff.

Reine Victoria — Fine bright pink, perfect half globular form.

Souvenir de Malmaison — Clear flesh, edged blush, very large and double; deliciously scented and beautiful.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

These constitute a very striking and distinct family of roses, easily distinguished from all others by their luxuriant foliage, prodigious blooms and vigor of growth. They are perfectly hardy and of very robust habit, thriving with little care or attention. The more vigorous growers require close pruning. Although styled perpetual bloomers, they are not so in reality, blooming only in the spring and fall. As a class they are deservedly popular, varying in color from the snowiest-white to the deepest crimson.

Abel Carriere — Purple crimson, fiery red center; very double and fine.

Abel Grand — Beautiful silvery rose; large and sweet scented.

Alfred Colomb — Bright carmine red; very large, perfect flowers, free blooming and sweet scented; a superb rose.

American Beauty — Color rosy-crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome; extra large full flowers, exceedingly sweet, makes magnificent buds. Is a constant bloomer and a grand forcing rose.

Anna de Diesbach — Clear rosy, very fine color; very large, with a showy deep cut form.

Annie Wood — Bright, dark crimson; imbricated form and very perfect: fine in Autumn.

Antoine Mouton — Fine rose, constant bloomer, flower large: very fine in bud; should be in every collection.

Baroness Rothschild — Pale bright rose, shaded white; very large and finely formed. The flowers are borne on erect thick canes, and are very closely set in the foliage; very handsome and attractive and one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Black Prince. — Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded; very globular and good.

Captain Christy — A lovely rose, blooming almost the entire season; very large double buds of a deep flesh color; strong grower and grand foliage; very beautiful and valuable.

- Charles Lefebre** — Reddish-crimson, center shaded purple; large and globular; a fine rose.
- Charles Verdier** — Pale rose; fine, large flowers.
- Countess of Oxford** — Bright carmine red, shaded violet; very large, full reflex form; novel and fine, exceedingly sweet.
- Dinsmore** — Flowers are large and perfectly double; color rich crimson scarlet, very showy and handsome and delightfully fragrant. A very popular rose.
- Duke of Edinburgh** — Vermilion red of deepest shade; globular, and of good form and habit; very distinct.
- Duke of Teck** — Fine, bright crimson; full and globular flowers; very vigorous.
- Earl of Pembroke** — Velvety crimson, shaded with bright red; an excellent rose.
- Empress of India** — Dark brownish-crimson; large globular flowers.
- Empereur du Maroc** — One of the most perfect of the dark roses; color rich velvety maroon, intensely dark.
- Fisher Holmes** — Shaded crimson-scarlet, full and perfect form; very beautiful and free blooming; vigorous.
- General Jacqueminot** — Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety, exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds, and is one of the best for open ground and for forcing.
- General Washington** — Crimson; a popular rose; flowers flat, of fine color.
- Giant of Battles** — Very fine crimson, but of fleeting color.
- Gloire Lyonnaise** — A grand rose. Color a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow deepest at the center, and sometimes passing to rich creamy-white, finely tinted with orange and fawn. The flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses and are very fragrant.
- Glory of Cheshunt** — Bright crimson; one of the very best new roses.
- Her Majesty** — One of the largest and most beautiful of Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Color a rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged with silvery rose. Delightfully fragrant. The plant is a strong grower but a rather uncertain bloomer. Flowers when expanded much larger than Paul Neyron.
- Heinrich Schultheis** — An exquisite soft rose, shaded white; very distinct.
- Jean Liabaud** — Dark velvety crimson, very fine; one of the very best roses, so dark that at a distance the flowers look almost black; magnificent.
- John Hopper** — An old standard rose, unsurpassed for bloom and color; color bright rose, center darker; very sweet.
- John Stuart Mill** — Bright red, fine form; large, full and double.
- Joseph Metral** — This is a strong, vigorous rose, with fine, rich foliage. Flowers unusually large and of good form; Color magenta, passing to cerise red, shaded with purple. A fine new rose.
- La Reine** — A good bloomer; color rosy lilac; fragrant; half globular; a standard sort.
- Lauriol de Barney** — Fine red flowers, with petals of good substance.
- Louis Van Houtte** — Rich crimson; good globular shape; one of the best dark roses.
- Mabel Morrison** — White, sometimes tinged with blush; large and globular; a superb rose.
- Madame Charles Wood** — One of the most popular roses; a really ever-blooming rose, of a most brilliant color. This rose should be in every collection. It is unsurpassed in forming a rose hedge. It cannot be praised too much.
- Madame Ferd. Jamain** — Very large; one of the very best. This rose is magnificent, and should be in every collection; highly scented.

- Madame Gabriel Luizet** — A very beautiful rose. Extra large, with broad shell-like petals; very double and full and delightfully perfumed. The color is an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.
- Marie Bauman** — Crimson-vermilion, suffused carmine; large, full of exquisite color and form; fragrant. A very beautiful rose.
- Marshall P Wilder** — Large, well formed, semi-globular flowers; color cherry carmine; very strong grower; very fragrant and a free bloomer.
- Merveille de Lyon** — Flower large, double, and perfectly cupped; purest white; a seedling from Baroness Rothschild.
- Mrs. John Laing** — A splendid rose; color clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed; the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems and exceedingly sweet.
- Paul Neyron** — Deep rose; the largest of all roses; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant.
- Prince Camille de Rohan or La Rosier** — Very dark crimson; one of the best dark roses; unexcelled in every respect.
- Queen of Waltham** — Of good size, cherry-red, very fragrant. Very beautiful and a profuse bloomer.
- Reine des Violettes** — Flat flowers of a real violet color; the nearest approach to blue.
- Reverend J. B. M. Camm** — Fine carmine rose; very fragrant and profuse bloomer; flowers of large size, fine globular form.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley** — Very dark crimson, very similar to Maurice Bernardin.
- Triomphe de France** — Fine deep dark rose; very perfect flowers.
- Vick's Caprice** — Flowers large, slightly cup-shaped. The petals are thick, clear satiny-pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and bright carmine. It makes lovely, elegant shaped buds, which show the stripes and markings to great advantage.
- Victor Verdier** — A deep, fine rose; cupped flowers of a brilliant red, shaded carmine; wood very smooth.
- White Baroness** — Pure white, a sport from Baroness Rothschild. A beautiful rose.
- Xavier Olibo** — A magnificent rose of fine color; one of the very best; its shade of violet-crimson is not to be found in any other rose. The finest of all dark red roses.

MOSS ROSES

The Moss Rose originated in Switzerland. Sepals are covered with moss-like glands; unsurpassed as buds. Should be heavily pruned in the winter.

- Alice Leroy** — Rich glossy pink, very sweet.
- Blanche Moreau** — Flowers produced in cluster, large, full and sweet. Color pure white.
- Captain John Ingram** — Purple-crimson; color fleeting; small foliage.
- James Veitch** — A very fine bloomer; color dark velvety-crimson; one of the best roses.
- Laneii** — Very mossy; fine rose-colored flowers.
- Luxembourg** — Very fine crimson.
- Madame Ed. Ory** — A fine bloomer; deep rosy-carmine; globular.
- White Bath** — Large, full and very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush; elegantly mossed and very beautiful.

BANKSIA ROSES

Roses of this class have very small flowers, and bloom in clusters. They are vigorous climbers and are very useful for covering trellises, etc. They form an

object of great beauty, with their small but most abundant flowers interspersed among the smooth, glossy green foliage. They require very little care when once established.

White — Small, double white flowers, in clusters; very fragrant.

Yellow — Flowers larger, but not so fragrant

BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES

Natives of China. Of moderate growth and not very fragrant. The foliage and flowers are small. They are valuable for borders on account of their compact growth and the profusion of brilliant crimson buds they produce.

Agrippina — Fine rich crimson, moderately double; fine in bud; a valuable bedding variety. This rose is not affected by the heat, and blooms profusely; during the entire summer. As a hedge rose it can not be surpassed.

James Sprunt — A climbing sport from Agrippina; same color as the parent flowers fuller and larger.

POLYANTHA ROSES

This is a new group from Japan. They are ever-blooming, flowers are small but exquisitely formed, and are borne on slender stems in paniced clusters. Growing low and compact, they are very desirable for edging.

Annie Marie de Montravel. — Very small, pure white, double flowers; very sweet scented, and borne in large clusters completely covering the plant

Cecile Brunner. — Salmon pink, with deep salmon center; borne in clusters; very small, full and delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. A very profuse bloomer.

Clothilde Soupert — Medium size, very double, and beautifully imbricated like an aster; flowers variable; color glowing pink center, shaded to white; red and white flowers often produced on the same plant. One of the most valuable roses of recent introduction.

Mignonette — One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses; flowers very small; double; delicate rose, changing to blush; a strong grower and very free bloomer; very fragrant.

Paquerette — Flowers pure white, about one inch in diameter; flowering profusely, deliciously fragrant.

PRAIRIE ROSES

This is a very distinct class, remarkable for its hardiness. The leaves, are large, rather rough, and of a rich dark green. They grow very rapidly, exceeding in this respect any other variety, and are excellent for covering walls and old buildings. They bloom after all other common roses are gone; in large clusters, and present a very striking appearance.

Baltimore Belle — Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.

Greville or Seven Sisters — Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

Prairie Queen — The flowers are very large, and of a peculiar globular form, of a bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. A strong, rapid grower.

JAPAN OR RUGOSA ROSES.

Of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Rugosa Alba — Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented. Elegant.

Rugosa Rubra — Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, which are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Under this head we have placed a number of different varieties, belonging to separate classes, as there is not enough of one class to warrant so many divisions.

Cherokee Single—A beautiful pure white rose, blooming only in Spring; not fragrant, but very showy.

Cerhokee Double—Flowers double, pure white

Madame Plantier—Fine, pure white, blooming in Spring; above medium size; one of the best white roses; very sweet.

Microphylla, or Burr Rose—Deep red; flowers covered with a burr-like moss.

Picayune—Small, minute flowers; rosy color.

Persian Yellow—The deepest yellow of all roses. Should not be pruned.

CLIMBING ROSES

The climbing roses belong to no separate group, but are distributed through the various tribes of roses. By reference to the preceding classes of roses it will easily seen which ones are climbing. For convenience sake we give a list of the most prominent sorts.

Climbing Devoniensis (*Tea*)

Climbing Niphotos “

Climbing Perle des Jardins “

Madame Berard “

Rev. d'Or “

Celine Forestier (*Noisette*)

Claire Carnot “

Cloth of Gold “

Lamarque “

Marechal Niel “

Wm. Allen Richardson “

Cheshunt Hybrid (*Hybrid Tea*)

Reine Marie Henriette “

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg “

Madame Alfred Carriere

(*Hybrid Noisette*)

Climbing Captain Christy

(*Hybrid Perpetual*)

Glory of Waltham

(*Hybrid Perpetual*)

White Banksia (*Banksia*)

Yellow Banksia “

Crimson Rambler (*Polyantha*)

Baltimore Belle (*Prairie*)

Greville or Seven Sisters “

Prairie Queen “

Cehrokee Double (*Cherokee*)

Cherokee Single “

HERBACEOUS BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

Abutilon—We have a very fine assortment of these beautiful shrubs, with large, maple-like leaves and golden and crimson flowers. A group of abutilons in flower is one of the finest decorations possible.

Achyranthes—Very bright foliated plants, indispensable for bedding.

Ageratum—A very useful plant for ribbon work, producing blue flowers in great profusion.

Alternanthera—Gorgeous foliated plants, used for carpet and ribbon gardening.

Anthericum vitatum—Beautiful plant with re-curved graceful foliage. Leaves are dark green, beautifully marked with broad stripes of creamy-white.

Arundo Donax Variegata—A large graceful reed, with variegated foliage.

Aspidistra, lurida—A very pretty foliaceous plant, with dark green, long leaves; produces odd-looking purplish flowers, just above the ground.

“ **lurida variegata**—Similar to the preceding, except that the leaves are broadly margined and striped with white.

- Banana Abyssinian** (*Musa Ensete*) — This magnificent foliage plant, if given plenty of water attains a height of 12 feet in a single season. This plant produces no suckers, and requires several years to come into flower and seed, then it dies off.
- Begonia** — We have a fine collection of these showy plants, with brilliant green leaves any many-colored flowers.
- Canna** — Very attractive plants, with large green leaves, often shaded with red and crimson; flowers scarlet and yellow. Our collection comprises all the newest and best varieties.
- Carnation** — Our assortment of carnations cannot be surpassed. We have all the leading varieties, but do not give any names, as there are new varieties constantly being introduced, which we are adding to our collection and discarding such varieties as are no longer worthy of propagation. Our collection consists of twelve sorts, all of which are very fine.
- Chrysanthemum** — Very careful attention has been given to the culture of these beautiful Winter-blooming plants, which now embrace nearly every shade of color, and the varieties we offer are the very best of the several distinct classes. They will thrive in almost any soil, and as they are the only plants in bloom at that season of the year no garden is perfect without them.
- Coleus** — We have a fine collection of these grand many-tinted and shaded foliage plants.
- Cuphea Llavæ** — A remarkable flowering plant, combining three distinct colors, — scarlet, purple, and white; belongs to the same family as the 'Lady's Cigar Plant,' but is vastly superior to it. The plant is bushy, and presents an elegant appearance—always in bloom.
- Cyperus Alternifolius** (*Umbrella Plant*) — A very desirable house plant, bearing upon erect jointless stems a crown of long, narrow leaves, resembling in shape a small umbrella. Of very easy culture. Requires an abundance water. Native of Australia.
- Daisy** — Very pretty double flowering plants; suitable for edging.
- Echeveria** — Hen and chicken. A very pretty class of succulent plants; suitable for rockeries, edging or carpet-bedding.
- Eulalia, Japonica** — A very robust; perennial grass from Japan, with graceful leaves, marked with alternate stripes of white and green. The flower stalks appear in September, and the plant is then four to six feet high.
- “ **Japonica Zebrina** — In form and habit this resembles the above, but differs essentially in the manner of variegation, the markings running cross-wise.
- Fern** — We offer a very nice collection of these graceful, delicate foliaged plants. To grow them successfully, they should be grown in a shaded place.
- Feverfew** (*Pyrethrum*) — A very pretty border plant, of compact habit and golden feather-like foliage.
- Fuchsia** — A very pretty and charming class of plants, requiring good rich soil and partial shade in order to succeed well. A very desirable plant for pot culture. When in full bloom, they present a very pretty appearance. Our collection embraces all the latest and best varieties.
- Geranium** — We have a fine assortment of these showy bedding plants, growing only the latest and best of the many new varieties recently introduced.
- Heliotrope** — Of these interesting plants we grow four varieties. They deserve attention on account of their rich, fragrant flowers, and dark green leaves; with plenty of water they thrive well in this climate.
- Hibiscus** — A rapid-growing plant, blooming all summer, and producing the most gorgeous flowers.

Lantana — We offer a fine collection of these popular plants.

Lobelia — Fine bedding plants, with deep blue flowers. Fine for hanging baskets.

Marguerite — Fine ever-blooming plants; in two varieties, white and yellow.

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium Tenax*) — Large, erect, dark green leaves, with narrow reddish-brown margin.

“ **Variegated** — This variety has shorter leaves, and has broad, creamy-white stripes extending the entire length of each leaf.

Pampas Grass — This splendid grass with its long, narrow foliage and white plumes, is very attractive. The most desirable of all grasses for a lawn. The plumes, when properly handled and dried, are used for decorative purposes. There is a good market for them every season.

“ **Variegated** — Foliage beautifully edged with silver.

Pansy — Extra choice varieties; from the best imported seed; flowers flamed, striped and blotched.

Pelargonium or **Lady Washington Geranium** — A very desirable class of plants, with beautiful trusses of rich flowers and very ornamental foliage.

Petunia — Fine, new, double and single.

Phlox — The most brilliant colors.

Pilea (*Artillery Plant*) — Two varieties.

Pyrethrum — Fine ever-blooming plants; in three varieties—white, yellow and blue.

Primula, Japonica — Flowers in whorls; magenta color.

“ **Sinensis** — Very free bloomers.

Salvia — Very handsome, and rapid-growing plants; flowering all summer.

Saxifraga — A very handsome trailing plant; fine for hanging baskets.

Sedum — Two kinds; fine for bedding

Thyme — Two varieties; fine for edging;

Tradescantia (*Wandering Jew*) — Three varieties fine for bordering small beds.

Tritoma Uvaria — A fine late-blooming plant, with bright, orange-scarlet flowers; borne on long, straight stems

Verbena — We have succeeded in obtaining the latest introduced varieties of these plants, the flowers of which are far superior to the old sorts, both in size and color.

Violet, California — Single blue and the largest variety of violet known. A profuse bloomer and very fragrant. Flowers the size of a half dollar, borne on long stems.

“ **Czar** — Single, purple.

“ **Marie Louise** — Deep violet blue, with white center, very fragrant and free flowering.

“ **Swanley White** — Large double white flowers.

Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Plants

Agapanthus Umbellatus — A fine plant, with long, rather fleshy leaves, and bearing a many-flowered umbel; flowers of a bright blue color.

Amaryllis Johnsonii — Wine-red, striped white; flowers very large.

“ **Lutea** — Golden yellow.

“ **Vittata** — Pure white, with double red stripes.

Anemone — These fine flowers are among the best of all Spring flowering plants.

Caladium Esculentum — A tropical plant, with enormous leaves growing luxuriantly in very moist situations during the Summer months.

• **Variegated** — Fine variegated foliage.

Calla Lily (*Lily of the Nile*) — A handsome plant with rich, dark green foliage and pure white flowers.

“ **Variegated** (*Richardia alba Maculata*) — Foliage spotted white; flowers smaller than the common Calla.

Dahlia — We grow a fine assortment of double and single varieties of these elegant showy plants. The tubers should be taken up in Winter in cold countries, but in California they may be left in the ground for years.

Gladiolus — This class of plants should be cultivated in every garden, as they thrive well in all soils, and the coloring of the flowers is very rich.

Hyacinth — Single and double flowers; blue, white, red and pink.

Iris Germanica — These are neat, robust, hardy, herbaceous early blooming plants; with large ornamental flowers of rich and elegantly blended colors.

Lily of the Valley — A charming plant, with large green leaves, producing a profusion of delicate, bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant flowers.

Lily Auratum — The golden-banded Lily of Japan.

“ **Speciosum Album** — Pure white.

“ **Speciosum Rubrum** — White, with crimson spots.

“ **Longiflorum Harisii** — Long white flowers; very fragrant:

“ **Tigrinum** (*Tiger Lily*) — Flowers red, spotted black; very double; fine.

Tuberose — These deliciously fragrant plants should be in every garden. This valley is particularly adapted to their successful culture.



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